Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 41, NO. 6. CONNELLSVILLE, PA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1917. EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

SPOT FURNACE COKE IN P. R. R. CARS IS NOW QUOTED AT $15 PER TON

B. & O. and P. & L. E. Loadings $1.00 to $1.50 Per Ton Less at Ovens.

CONTROL OF COKE PRICE

n Early Prospect, the Federal Trade Commission Having Very Promptly Commenced Its Preliminary Work By Asking for Coke Cost Sheets.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURGH, August 15.—The coke market advanced sharply Friday and Saturday of last week, the established market on Saturday being 15.00 for coke loaded on Pennsylvania cars for shipment east, and there are rumors of $15.50 and $16.00 being paid. If such transactions were made they hardly represented the general market.

This week opened with some slight signs of an easier market developing, as car supplies promised to be somewhat better, but the severe storm of Monday night played havoc at many coke operations, which yesterday were unable to draw nearly as much coke as had been counted upon, and the market thereupon became as strong as ever.

The usual quotation on coke in Pennsylvania cars for shipment east is $15.00, as just noted. Coke loaded on Baltimore & Ohio or Pittsburg & Lake Erie cars does not bring as much, holding generally at $13.50 to $14.00. This is due, in general, to the fact that these two systems will not allow their cars to go off their own lines, but the New York Central's embargo as to shipments west of Cleveland is also a factor. Some shippers point out that this is hard lines when the New York Central permits its cars to pass into Canada at Buffalo and travel long distances into that foreign country.

Car supplies were a trifle better last week than the week before, and promise to make a still better average this week, but they are still far below what would be required to move a full complement of coke for the blast furnaces depending on the region. It is explained, however, that if car supplies were much increased the shortage of labor would prevent their being used, and as it is some operations are not always able to load each day all the cars furnished. The market stands quotable as follows:

Spot furnace	$13.50@$15.00
Spot foundry	$14.00@$16.00

Washington acted with remarkable celerity in the matter of approaching the subject of coke price control. The Food Control bill as finally put in shape in Congress gave the President the power to set a price at which coke operators should sell, the power to take over and operate coke works, and the power to require that all coke be sold to a government agency, to be established, this agency in turn taking care of contracts and selling in the open market. The President signed the bill last Friday afternoon. Next morning coke operators received telegrams from the Federal Trade Commission calling for cost sheets to cover the year 1916 and also the month of June, 1917. The operators have since been busy compiling their statements. Common report is that they are surprised at the all-inclusive character of the cost sheet forms. In determining costs full allowances for depreciation of plant, exhaustion of coal and interest on money invested, are to be taken into account.

What the general average cost will be when all the details are worked out by the Federal Trade Commission cannot be predicted. One guess as to what price Washington will fix for coke is as good as another, any estimate being purely conjectural.

The Pittsburg district coal market is still quieter, there being scarcely any tonnage moving in the open market. The usual explanation is given, that the coal is going on contracts made prior to the price agreement of last June. It is expected that the government will set a price on coal in the near future, pursuant to the passage of the Food Control bill, which includes coal as well as coke. There are few who think the $3.00 price agreed to in June for the Pittsburg district coal will stand, the common view being that the price will be set somewhat less.

The pig iron market continues absolutely stagnant. There is no buying except of an occasional odd lot for prompt shipment. Buyers are in such mood that they would not take hold now at any price that might be quoted and particularly so as they are quite well covered already. The furnaces and particularly so as they are quite fully sold, and estimates of the proportion of the first half output that is sold range from 35 to 60 per cent. Prices on the iron still to be shipped show a wide range, from $25 to $50 and higher. The market remains quotable as follows:

Bessemer	$55.00
Basic	$52.00
No. 2 foundry	$53.00@$55.00
Malleable	$53.00@$55.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, prices delivered Pittsburg being higher by the 95 cents freight.

New Latrobe Coal Co.

The Ridge Coal company of Latrobe has been organized with J. A. Sheetz, president.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 15, 1917:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$1.95
Buffalo	2.30
Canton	1.55
Chicago	2.65
Cleveland	1.75
Columbus	1.80
Detroit	2.25
E. St. Louis	2.95
Erie	1.80
Harrisburg	1.35
Joliet	2.65
Louisville	2.65
Milwaukee	3.00
New York	3.00
Philadelphia	2.20
Pittsburg	.90
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.95
Pottstown	2.10
Reading	2.00
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	3.09
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	3.19
South Bethlehem	2.15
Swedeland, Pa.	2.15
Toledo, O.	2.00
Wheeling	1.35
Valley Points	1.35
For Export:	
From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$1.95
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	1.95
From Latrobe District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	1.75
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	1.75

SUMMER DULLNESS IS ON IN STEEL

Slump in Steel Prices Broader, Some Offers $10 to $15 Below the June Market Level; Little Tonnage.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

As is usual in the iron and steel market, the midsummer dullness has been intensified as the summer progressed and the stagnation is now quite complete. In the past week there has been no further general decrease in the volume of specifications filed against old contracts for finished steel products, these contracts being on an average at $40 or $50 a ton below the present quoted prices, much less in some cases, much more in others.

The slump in unfinished steel prices is broader, there being offers in quite a number of quarters of steel at $10 to $15 a ton below the market level that was well established in June, the present offerings being of billets at $85 and of slabs and sheet bars at $90, very little indeed of the tonnage offered being taken.

Three first steps in the general market readjustment have now been taken. Scrap began to decline late in June. Pig iron softened somewhat early in July. Unfinished steel has declined since the beginning of this month. Another first step is in finished steel products and that is still to come. For the good of buyers and sellers alike it is hoped the readjustment can be held off for a few months.

Coke producers have been asked to furnish their cost statements to the Federal Trade Commission, in connection with the provision in the Food Control law empowering the President to fix coal prices. What effect fixing a coke price will have upon pig iron prices is problematical, as the pig iron market has already become practically nominal, the producers simply quoting former prices and being very well sold up.

Government orders for steel are being placed right along, but the tonnages are not large. The total government business now on books may be in the neighborhood of one million tons, which would be less than two-fifths of one month's output.

WEEKLY RECORD

Of the Production and Shipments of Coke From the Connellsville Region.

The weekly record of production and output of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions for 1917 to date is shown in net tons in the following tabulation:

Week.	Fur.	Mer.	Total.	Ship.
Jan. 6	220,338	138,238	358,576	354,575
Jan. 13	216,140	137,052	353,192	350,599
Jan. 20	216,630	130,860	347,490	346,823
Jan. 27	220,612	131,789	352,401	325,317
Feb. 3	185,376	119,652	305,028	304,903
Feb. 10	182,579	120,354	302,933	291,166
Feb. 17	182,233	124,291	306,524	289,774
Feb. 24	211,151	142,310	353,461	353,085
Mar. 3	203,716	142,747	346,463	342,730
Mar. 10	217,602	131,602	349,204	351,170
Mar. 17	222,740	135,339	358,079	369,684
Mar. 24	230,730	137,934	368,664	372,713
Mar. 31	231,920	137,870	369,790	368,556
Apl. 7	232,290	146,749	379,039	379,450
Apl. 14	232,470	140,744	373,214	372,419
Apl. 21	222,830	136,703	359,533	364,735
Apl. 28	234,829	144,949	379,778	426,214
May 5	247,930	152,167	400,097	418,002
May 12	234,570	145,960	380,530	378,890
May 26	218,975	125,650	344,625	332,355
June 9	224,565	136,523	361,088	361,479
June 16	222,535	131,924	354,459	345,123
June 23	228,715	132,946	361,661	378,145
June 30	235,159	136,009	371,168	376,394
July 7	216,754	132,464	349,218	355,683
July 14	217,484	132,035	349,519	349,001
July 21	225,354	136,794	362,148	374,042
July 28	229,922	137,433	367,355	370,618
Aug. 4	207,787	127,286	335,073	323,946
Aug. 11	210,911	131,042	341,953	352,060

Addition Nearly Finished.

A new engine house addition at Leisenring No. 1 is nearly completed.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1917.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1917.			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	20,497	18,372	2,125	185,743	20,497	18,705	1,792	183,875
Lower Connellsville	17,645	15,692	1,953	156,210	17,645	15,869	1,776	151,198
Totals	38,142	34,064	4,078	341,953	38,142	34,574	3,568	335,073
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	17,038	15,461	1,577	155,440	17,038	15,762	1,276	154,595
Lower Connellsville	5,826	5,346	480	55,471	5,826	5,507	319	53,192
Totals	22,864	20,807	2,057	210,911	22,864	21,269	1,595	207,787
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,459	2,911	548	30,303	3,459	2,943	516	29,280
Lower Connellsville	11,819	10,346	1,473	100,739	11,819	10,362	1,457	98,006
Totals	15,278	13,257	2,021	131,042	15,278	13,305	1,973	127,286

SHIPMENTS.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1917.		WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1917.	
To Pittsburg	3,368 Cars.	120,430 Tons.	3,297 Cars.	111,391 Tons.
To Points West of Pittsburg	4,444 Cars.	160,157 Tons.	4,710 Cars.	161,227 Tons.
To Points East of the Region	1,573 Cars.	63,961 Tons.	1,294 Cars.	41,328 Tons.
Totals	9,385 Cars.	344,560 Tons.	9,301 Cars.	313,946 Tons.
	By River,	7,500 Tons.	By River,	10,000 Tons.

COAL PRICE FIXING HALTS PENDING THE FINAL COST REPORT

The President to Consider Results of Trade Commission's Inquiry.

IS READY TO TAKE STEPS

That Will Result in Decided Revision in Prices, But Has Not Chosen Which of Two Methods Will be Employed; Realizes Problem is Big.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Although it was expected that the Federal Trade Commission acting by direction of the President, under authority conferred by the Food Control Act, would have already entered upon its campaign of reducing coal prices, there is an apparent halt in the proceedings.

While it has been authoritatively announced that President Wilson will take the necessary steps to start the regulatory machinery in motion, thus far he has not done so. It is said that he has under consideration which of the two methods—pooling system or commandeering of plants—he will specify to the trade commission shall be adopted.

It is generally understood, however, that the commission has recommended that he specify the pooling system with some modifications allowed by the food bill. Under this system the government nominally would supervise the sale of every lump of coal in the United States. All of the coal would go into a pool and would be offered for sale to the consumer at a price based on the average cost of production of coal in the United States.

Because of the fact that the maintenance of a government pool would mean an administrative force of such size as to be unwieldly, the commission recommends that a sort of automatic pool be created under which the operators would carry on their business, each operator reporting his sales to the government.

Members of Congress from different sections who have been appealed to secure action affecting the coal situation in their respective localities, have in turn urged the President to permit no further delay in inaugurating a system of control.

The full significance of the situation, and the possibilities of making it still more complex, are becoming more apparent to the President and others and there is plainly greater disposition to make haste slowly. It is said that the administration regards the coal situation as by far the most serious of all the economic questions now confronting the country. With the exception of transportation facilities, he believes that no other business can be compared with coal in its relation to the present national crisis. It is understood that he is giving considerable thought to the problem. While it is stated that he is prepared to take drastic measures, he will decline authorizing any step that is nation-wide in its scope until he has digested the complete report of the Federal Trade Commission of its investigation into the cost of coal production.

The commission has its report almost completed and it is expected to be in the hands of the President within a few days. It is understood that the commission will find that it costs less than $1.40 a ton to produce run of mine coal in Illinois, and that it will find equally low costs of production in other fields. It will be on the findings of the commission that the price regulation will be attempted.

It is understood that the trade commission is prepared to make out a price scale at short notice. For months the commission has been gathering facts as to production costs and in a preliminary report asserted that prices were too high. The $3 price agreement was to hold until a final price was determined on. Investigation has convinced the members of the commission that this price is too high and that coal can be sold at a much lower figure. The coal producers will, therefore, be confronted with a set of conditions upon which the price and contracts will be fixed. If any of them show defiance, an official is reported to have said, "they are going to get into trouble, and get it quick."

The activities of the commission will not be limited to regulating bituminous coal. Based upon the investigations made in the anthracite industry means will be employed to regulate production, price and distribution upon practically the same line as will be applied to soft coal.

In Illinois Governor Lowden has appointed Chief Justice Carter of the state supreme court coal director to control production, price and distribution within that state independent of the action to be taken by the Federal Trade Commission. Public hearings will be held on coal prices at which operators, dealers, railroad repseatatives and coal consumers will be present with a view to adopting a basis of coöperation between these interests that will relieve the situation.

The state will be represented at these meetings by a committee of which Samuel Insull is the chairman. Mr. Insull is also a member of the state council of defense of Illinois and is known in the coke region as president of the West Penn Power company.

WHY $3.00 PRICE AGREEMENT FAILED

Alleged Disregard of It and the Failure to Include Canadian Shipments in Its Scope Principal Causes.

It is generally agreed that the $3.00 coal price agreement has failed of its purpose. Coal men say that the failure of the agreement to work out is due to several causes. The action of many small operators and some large operators in ignoring the $3 maximum price has had a discouraging effect upon those connected with the trade who have lived up to the price-fixing agreement. Another feature of the situation which has been the source of much dissatisfaction among coal men is the fact that all coal sold to be shipped to Canada was not included in the agreement. As a result Canada has been well stocked with coal for the winter during the past few weeks, just at a time when many domestic manufacturing plants were on the verge of being compelled to shut down altogether on account of a lack of fuel. The coal that has been shipped to Canada has been sold at prices just high enough to make it more profitable for the dealer to sell to a Canadian than to dispose of his product to a consumer in the United States.

In the opinion of men connected with the coal trade, operators and dealers would be much better off in the future had they fallen in line to a man and stood by the $3 maximum. Since they have not done so, they must await the effect of the fuel bill, which became a law yesterday and which contains provisions authorizing government regulation of the coal industry. Many dealers feel that their interests will be much more seriously affected than they were by the voluntary agreement.

Owing to the drain on the coal markets caused by enormous shipment to Canada, the coal situation is becoming serious, if not actually alarming in some quarters, particularly in New England which finds it difficult to secure coal even at prices considerably in advance of the $3.00 maximum. Dealers buy at whatever price they find necessary and add 25 cents commission on resale to consumers. In other markets the conditions are quite similar but perhaps less acute.

Prizes For Big Production.

Coal operators in Ohio are offering Liberty Bonds, watches and cash prizes to miners for steady work, and to stimulate individual production records.

French Coal Importations.

Since the inauguration of the submarine campaign the imports of coal into France have declined 300,000 tons a month.

THE WAGON LOADERS SEEK RELIEF FROM THE BOX CAR ORDER

Make Complaint of Discrimination to Interstate Commerce Commission.

REASONS FOR THE ORDER

Are Explained by a Baltimore & Ohio Official; Cars Are Needed for Shipment of Coal to Northwest; Loaders Appealed to Show Their Patriotism.

The team track loaders of coal in the Connellsville region are taking some energetic steps to secure removal of the conditions imposed upon them by the recent order of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that only box cars be placed for their use, but thus far have not obtained any relief.

Following the meeting of organization at Uniontown some weeks ago a committee waited upon J. R. Kearney, general superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and laid the matter before him. This official informed the committee that open top cars were denied the wagon shippers by the road upon the order of President Daniel R. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and chairman of the Council of National Defense. In a lengthy letter explaining the railroad's position in the matter Mr. Kearney stated that there is a vast shortage of coal in the northwest, and that all coal cars must be used for lake shipments, thus necessitating the diversion of cars from off lines to the points where wagon loading has been practised. He explained that the wagon loaders could use box cars as expediently as coal cars, and that they should be willing to do their patriotic "bit" by not complaining of the service furnished them by the road. His letter further states that the small amount of business furnished by the wagon shippers does not justify the road in diverting the much needed coal cars to that trade.

Meantime J. B. Brownfield of Uniontown, attorney for the Fayette County Wagon Loaders Association, has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission alleging unjust discrimination against this class of coal producers. Until that body has passed upon this complaint no relief from the order can be expected unless the railroad revokes the order of its own accord. The Pennsylvania this week followed the Baltimore & Ohio by issuing an order limiting wagon loaders to box cars. The Fayette county association will hold a meeting on Monday evening to take such further action as may be deemed advisable.

The wagon loaders in the Clearfield and Cambria county fields sent a committe to Washington some days ago to confer with Chairman Peabody of the Committee on Coal Production. Their case was presented by a number of persons associated with the work of the Council of National Defense, but no definite assurances were given of what would be done in the direction of providing relief.

The loaders in these two districts have an additional complaint, directed against the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad alone, which has refused to place cars of any kind at sidings for wagon loading.

Shaft Sinking Begun.

The excavation of the shaft at the new plant of the Mathers Coal & Coke company, which is a subsidiary of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, on the Moredock farm, near Jefferson, Greene county, is now in progress. Construction work on 50 houses is also under way.

Delays at Lake Docks.

Delays at unloading docks continue to restrict the movement of Lake Superior iron ore from upper lake ports and of coal for lower lake docks.

Production and Output.

IMPROVEMENT IN COKE OUTPUT WAS MORE APPARENT THAN REAL

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The improvement in coke output last week was more apparent than real. The records of the week included shipments held on sidings at the week end before reaching the scales, a condition resulting from the embargoes and congestion in the west, which has been the source of slow movement from and to the coke region for several weeks and the cause of the car supply of the Monongahela railroad, serving the Lower Connellsville region, being relatively much poorer than that of roads serving the Connellsville, or old basin, region.

The general observance by foreign workmen of the Feast of the Assumption will affect operation this week, although the somewhat cooler weather has improved working conditions on the whole. The draft will take a number of men from the working forces of the region, and of a class the operators can ill afford to lose at this time. With these depletions, which at present it seems impossible to supply from any known source, the manpower of the region will plainly be inadequate to speedup operation should the car supply be increased over the prevailing rates of distribution to any great extent or continue for a long time.

The operators of the region are busily engaged this week making out costs of production during 1916 and for June of this to serve as data for the Federal Trade Commission in its price fixing operations.

Spot furnace coke has made another advance, the quotable range now being $13.50@$15.00.

A FURTHER FALLING OFF

Brings Shipments From Upper Connellsville and Greensburg Districts to Lowest Point Since March.

A more pronounced shortage of cars in the Upper Connellsville and Greensburg-Connellsville districts last week accentuated the loss in output which was partially due to weather and labor conditions. The falling off was very much less than during the preceding week but having succeeded the hot wave slump, the effect was to bring the combined output of the two districts to the lowest point recorded since the second week of March.

The output for the week ending Saturday, August 11 was 32,763 tons, or a loss of 1,384 tons compared with the previous week. By districts the shipments were as follows:

District	East	West	Total
Upper Conn.	5,598	10,110	16,008
Greensburg	10,042	6,713	16,755
Totals	15,640	16,823	32,763

The loss was more evenly divided between the destinations than usual, shipments to the East falling off 464 tons and to the West 920 tons. The Greensburg district sustained the heavier loss, 1,384 tons, while the Upper Connellsville district fell behind only 317 tons.

The following tabulation shows the output of these districts by weeks in net tons for 1917 to date:

Week Ending.	Upper C'ville.	Greens'bg C'ville.	Total Tons
Jan. 6	12,831	18,441	31,272
Jan. 13	11,689	18,132	29,821
Jan. 20	12,298	15,855	28,152
Jan. 27	13,087	17,979	31,066
Feb. 3	12,071	13,031	25,102
Feb. 10	11,206	11,828	23,034
Feb. 17	11,468	13,423	24,891
Feb. 24	14,746	12,890	27,636
Mar. 3	13,750	19,156	32,906
Mar. 10	15,374	16,220	31,594
Mar. 17	18,718	14,604	33,322
Mar. 24	23,262	14,981	38,243
Mar. 31	20,100	19,564	39,664
Apl. 7	19,747	15,688	35,435
Apl. 14	24,289	15,019	39,308
Apl. 21	22,593	10,874	33,467
Apl. 28	26,936	15,867	42,803
May 5	23,326	17,498	40,824
May 12	20,876	19,016	39,892
May 19	21,704	19,707	41,411
May 26	17,414	25,675	43,089
June 2	27,538	13,180	40,718
June 9	20,728	16,693	37,421
June 16	23,336	13,843	37,179
June 23	27,437	14,550	41,987
June 30	26,571	13,249	39,820
July 7	21,047	18,227	39,274
July 14	18,489	19,456	37,945
July 21	26,161	16,453	42,614
July 28	25,680	16,781	42,461
Aug. 4	16,625	17,522	34,147
Aug. 11	16,008	16,755	32,763

The output of the two districts was consigned by weeks during 1917 to date as follows:

Week.	East.	West.	Total
Jan. 6	15,755	15,517	31,272
Jan. 13	18,176	11,645	29,821
Jan. 20	14,619	13,534	28,153
Jan. 27	20,384	10,682	31,066
Feb. 3	13,265	11,837	25,102
Feb. 10	10,734	12,300	23,034
Feb. 17	12,972	11,919	24,891
Feb. 24	13,406	14,230	27,636
Mar. 3	20,990	11,916	32,906
Mar. 10	13,726	17,868	31,594
Mar. 17	16,506	16,816	33,322
Mar. 24	17,201	21,042	38,243
Mar. 31	19,297	20,367	39,664
Apl. 7	14,739	20,696	35,435
Apl. 14	16,494	22,814	39,308
Apl. 21	9,218	24,249	33,467
Apl. 28	19,213	23,590	42,803
May 5	16,953	23,871	40,824
May 12	17,596	22,296	39,892
May 19	18,382	23,029	41,411
May 26	19,574	23,515	43,089
June 2	16,067	24,651	40,718
June 9	17,204	20,217	37,421
June 16	13,817	23,363	37,179
June 23	17,652	24,335	41,987
June 30	17,877	21,943	39,820
July 7	18,335	20,939	39,274
July 14	17,918	20,027	37,945
July 21	15,905	26,709	42,614
July 28	15,925	26,536	42,461
Aug. 4	16,404	17,743	34,147
Aug. 11	15,940	16,823	32,763

A Long Furnace Run.

Stack No. 2 of the River blast furnace of Corrigan, McKinney & Company, Cleveland, has been blown out for repairs after a run of 10,315 casts made during the past five years.

Record Includes Shipments Sidetracked the Previous Week.

FIGURING COST SHEETS

Operators' Preparing Data to be Used by Federal Trade Commission in Its Price Fixing Regulations; What Price Will Be Is Surmise Only.

The improvement in production and shipment conditions in the Connellsville region last week were more apparent than real. Taking the records on their face there was a gain of 28,000 tons, in round numbers, in shipments, the total movement by rail and river being 352,000 tons as compared with 324,000 of the preceding week. This would indicate a very marked improvement, but the recorded total includes a large number of cars loaded out during the preceding week and held on sidings over the week end before reaching the scales, hence last week is credited with considerable tonnage belonging to the preceding week.

Observers of the trade are well aware that no such change has taken place that would so materially add to the region's output under existing conditions of labor and car supply. With slightly cooler weather the workers are making somewhat better time and some relief has come in that direction. Car supply is better in the Connellsville region than the Lower Connellsville region, western embargoes and freight yard congestions continuing to hamper the movement to and from the Monongahela railroad to a greater extent than the Pennsylvania, which generally serves the old basin district, as the former generally serves the Lower Connellsville, or Klondyke, district. The extent to which the latter district has been handicapped is shown by the fact that the car supply of the Monongahela railroad thus far this month has averaged 62%. That of the Pennsylvania has been 80% or better.

Coke operators are busily engaged this week compiling costs sheets of production during 1916 and the month of June this year in response to the request of the Federal Trade Commission, which is the first step taken by that body under its authorization by the President to regulate the prices of coal and coke. While there is some speculation as to what these sheets will show, and still more as to what price the trade commission may fix, it is but idle and without any real basis in fact. The coke operators are complying with the demands made of them in good spirit and will be found to lack nothing in patriotism in their efforts to help the government meet the emergencies of the hour.

Operation of the plants will suffer some interruption this week on account of the very general observance by foreign workmen yesterday of the Feast of the Assumption. Otherwise conditions remain very much the same as last week. Should the car supply exceed the prevailing percentages of distribution to any considerable extent, or for long time, the manpower of the region will be unequal to the task of materially adding to the output. The operation of the draft is certain to take a number of men and of classes the operators can ill afford to lose at this time. Whence to provide recruits to make up these deficiencies no one is able to determine.

Estimated production of coke for the week ending Saturday, August 11 was 341,953 tons, of which the furnace ovens made 210,911 tons and the merchant ovens 131,042 tons, as compared with 207,787 and 127,286 tons respectively during the preceding week.

Shipments by rail for the week ending Saturday, August 11, aggregated 9,385 cars carrying 344,560 tons, consigned as follows:

Destinations.	Cars.	Tons.
Pittsburg District	3,368	120,430
West of Pittsburg	4,444	160,157
East of Connellsville	1,573	63,964

River shipments totaled 7,500 tons which increased Pittsburg consignments to 124,430 tons and Western shipments to 163,657 tons, making the aggregate movement 352,060 tons. Shipments to Pittsburg increased 8,548 tons; to Eastern points, 22,636 tons, but decreased 3,070 tons to Eastern destinations, making the net increase 28,114 tons.

The compilation is a trifle belated but it is not yet too late to illustrate by the following the course coke output has taken from month to month thus far during the current year:

Month.	Conn.	L. Conn.	Total.
Jan	863,305	676,260	1,539,565
Feb.	658,526	599,316	1,257,842
Mar.	928,448	695,039	1,623,487
April	930,550	681,938	1,612,488
May	852,727	670,045	1,522,772
June	925,393	765,566	1,690,959
July	855,298	701,933	1,557,231

The total shipments by months, compared with 1916, are given in the following tabulation, the last column showing the decreases in 1917 from the corresponding months of the preceding year:

Month.	Tot. 1916.	Tot. 1917.	Dec. 1917.
Jan.	1,793,951	1,539,565	254,386
Feb.	1,781,068	1,257,842	523,226
Mar.	2,038,812	1,623,487	415,325
Apl.	1,861,290	1,612,488	248,802
May	1,937,404	1,522,772	414,632
June	1,842,521	1,690,959	151,562
July	1,748,365	1,557,231	191,134
Totals	13,003,411	10,804,444	2,198,967

COAL IS KING AND WILL DECIDE ISSUE OF WAR IN EUROPE

Production Limited by the Scarcity of the Men to Mine It.

BURDEN IS ON ENGLAND

To Supply Needs of That Country and France; Germany Still Holds Its Grip of the Belgian Fields; Countries of the North Certain to Suffer.

Coal is king in Europe today. It or "he" is exacting a king's ransom as tribute. A German scientist has predicted that "King Coal" would decide the issue of the war. That he already is and with the approach of winter will become still more a tremendous factor is apparent on all sides, says Karl H. Von Wiegand, a special correspondent.

Germany and England are the sources of supply. The production in both countries is limited by the scarcity of labor which with every month of the war grows as a problem.

Equally as important, if not even more so than ammunition, is coal in the conduct of war. It is absolute essential to the fleets that they can fight, to the railways to transport troops and supplies, and to the mercantile marine to bring supplies to England and the allies.

England must supply not only the needs of her own fleet, railways, mercantile marine and domestic requirements for electric power and heating, but also those of France, Italy and, so far as possible, Russia. And, in shipping coal to those countries, the German submarines get in their work.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, France, Italy and Russia will "freeze" this winter as never before. Towns and cities will be in darkness or semi-darkness because of lack of coal for power and gas plants.

Germany, aside from her own big coal fields, holds the coal mines of France and Belgium. Coal is the "throttle grip" Germany has on the neutrals to an extent either not understood or not appreciated in America. It is with coal that she exacts "compensation" from Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and to some extent, recently, even from Norway. Had Washington understood the coal problem in Europe and the vital factor it is, the expectation of the northern neutrals to break with Germany would never have been set up.

The "link" which binds the northern neutrals, and to a large extent Switzerland also, to Germany is coal. This link, in view of the seriousness of the tonnage question created by the submarines and the inability of England to deliver what these countries absolutely must have, is so strong that even the powerful embargo club of the United States is not likely to break it. The alleged refusal of the American people, as viewed from Copenhagen and Stockholm, to see that the neutrals are being crucified between food and coal is arousing intense bitterness in the Scandinavian countries and Holland against America.

Money will not buy coal in Germany for export purposes. Not even gold will get coal unless some other "compensation" is involved. Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland simply must have some coal. Otherwise the railways, electric light and power and gas plants must shut down. In Sweden alone no less than 300,000 workingmen in various industries and works are dependent for employment upon a certain amount of coal being obtained.

COKE IN 1916

Output in United States Gained 31 Per Cent in Quantity.

The production of coke in 1916 was 54,533,585 net tons, valued at $170,841,197, an increase compared with 1915 of 12,962,435 tons, or 31 per cent, in quantity, and $65,337,329, or 62 per cent in value. These figures, compiled by C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, from reports furnished by the operators, differ from his estimate of the production of coke in 1916 made on January 1 of this year by only 0.4 per cent.

The output of beehive coke was 35,464,224 tons, having a reported value of $95,468,127, an increase of nearly 20 per cent in quantity and 67 per cent in value compared with 1915. The production of by-product coke was 19,069,361 tons, valued at 75,373,070, an increase of 35.5 per cent in quantity and 55.2 per cent in value compared with the previous year. By-product coke represented nearly 35 per cent of the total in 1916 compared with 34 per cent in 1915.

The average number of beehive ovens in operation in 1916 was 65,605, compared with 48,985 in 1915, an increase of 16,620 ovens. The number of active by-product ovens increased from 6,036 in 1915 to 6,607 in 1916. Six new by-product coke plants, with an aggregate of 603 ovens, began operations in 1916 and had an aggregate output of 708,485 tons of coke. Every important producing state shared in the increase.

FRICK BARN BURNS.

Jimtown Structure Struck By Lightning; Much Grain Destroyed.

A big barn on the H. C. Frick farm near Jimtown works was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire Monday night.

A large quantity of hay and grain, just harvested, was destroyed. The stock was gotten out. The loss, it is estimated, will run over $6,000.

Have You Coal Land for Sale!

If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

DELIVERY OF INFERIOR COKE

To a Dealer and Its Resale Without Knowledge of Defective Character —Is Subject to Compensation.

In the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Whyel Coke company against J. V. N. Yates, injury to the business of a dealer through delivery to him of inferior coke by the manufacturer, and its resale without knowledge on the part of the dealer of the defective character of the fuel, is recognized as being subject to compensation in a damage suit against the manufacturer. In this particular case, however, the court held that the evidence was insufficient to bring the suit within the application of the rule mentioned and permit the court to award damages.

Defendant having contracted to receive a quantity of coke, rejected delivery under the agreement claiming that the coke shipped contained an excessive percentage of sulphur, rendering the coke injurious to products manufactured in its use as fuel. Before finding the defendant's proof was insufficient to entitle him to relief on this ground, the court recognized the validity of such defense when supported by evidence. In other words, where a dealer has established a valuable business in handling coke and suffers loss of customers as a direct consequence of the failure of a manufacturer to deliver fuel up to the standard contracted for (the resale of the customers being innocently made, of course,) the damages recoverable by the dealer for breach of the contract are not limited to the ordinary measure—excess of the value of the fuel delivered above that contracted for—but include injury to the dealer's trade, when that injury naturally follows sale of inferior commodities. There must be clear proof, however, of both the injury and of the amount of profits lost, so that there is available a fair basis for an award.

In its opinion the Circuit Court of Appeals cites an earlier decision of the corresponding court in the case of Hartman against Central Coal & Coke company, wherein it was decided that if coal producers combine to injure the business of a dealer by refusing to sell to him at less than retail prices he is entitled to recover compensation for injury to his business as a direct result of the combination. Reference to the Hartman case shows that there too, the proof failed to bring the facts of the case within the general rule announced.

Treating the seller's side of coke sales contracts, the court in the case first cited holds that where the buyer wrongfully refuses to receive fuel contracted for, the seller is entitled to recover the excess of the agreed price above the cost of production, and that wrongful repudiation of the agreement by the seller justifies the seller in suspending manufacture of further coke to fill the contract, without affecting his right to recover damages measured as above stated.

TRADE COMMISSION MAY FIX $1.75 TON AS PRICE FOR COAL

Drastic Cut in Prospect, It Is Believed; and Confusion In Trade Seems Likely.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Federal Trade Commission is awaiting the signature of the food control bill by President Wilson to begin its campaign of coal price reduction. The Pomerene amendment to the bill expressly empowers the commission by direction of the President to take over mines whenever the owners or operators neglect or refuse to conduct them in accordance with the requirements of the commission, particularly as to prices asked or demanded for their output, and otherwise control the production, distribution and price of both coal and coke.

The commission has been conducting investigations into the cost of producing coal and it is alleged that information of such a character has been secured "that the President is thoroughly aroused over the facts disclosed." Only part of the report of the commission has been placed before the President but it is declared "to disclose that coal prices are not only abnormal but in many instances outrageous under existing conditions, production cost and everything else considered."

Influenced by the allegations set forth in these preliminary reports the President is reported to have directed the Federal Trade Commission to go to the limit of its powers in applying "the most drastic action permitted under the Pomerene amendment to coal men and operators' associations who will not yield to reason in this crisis."

What will be the first step of the commission in the exercise of its broad powers in the fuel situation has not been announced but it will very probably be the establishment of a maximum selling price at the mines considerably under the $3.00 limit recently fixed by mutual agreement between the operators and Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. It is said that the commission's cost investigations reveal $1.55 per ton as the cost of soft coal production in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the opinion of the commission $1.75, should therefore be set as the maximum price at which coal should be sold at the mines in the two states named.

"If $1.75, or any other price is fixed, and the operators decline to furnish coal at that figure, the commission can take over the properties and operate them, the owners to receive such compensation as the President may direct.

Coldsmith Buys Coal.

J. J. Knappenberger, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Snyder of Greensburg, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith of Scottdale, have sold a property on Chestnut street, Mount Pleasant, to John B. Coldsmith of Mount Pleasant. Coal underlying an adjoining tract is also included in the deed. The consideration was $1,400.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917.

Total Ovens	In Bl'st	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
120	60	Boyer	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
80	80	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
82	.....	Carolyn	Peerless-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	.....	Dexter	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Ellen No. 1	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Ellen No. 2	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elizabeth	Unity-Connellsville Coke Co.	Greensburg
200	200	Elm Grove	W J Rainey	New York
125	110	Fort Hill	W J Rainey	New York
10	.....	Franklin	Summit-Conn. Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	101	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
135	116	Grace	W J Rainey	New York
8	8	Helen	Samuel Lohr	Youngwood
145	145	Humphrey	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
42	.....	Jimtown	Shannon Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
38	.....	Johnson	Johnson Fuel Co	Uniontown
20	.....	Little Sunshine	King Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	.....	Love	C'ville-Mutual Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	40	Magee	Magee Coke Co.	Uniontown
84	.....	Mahoning	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Dunbar
370	370	Mt. Braddock	W J Rainey	New York
310	310	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield-C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Nellie	Brown & Cochran	Dawson
50	50	Painter	Newcomer Coke Co.	Uniontown
180	180	Paul	W J Rainey	New York
650	616	Revere	W J Rainey	New York
36	36	Shirey	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
80	.....	Veteran	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
57	43	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,459	2,911			
			FURNACE OVENS.	
280	280	Adelaide	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	.....	Alverton	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	362	Baggaley	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Bitner	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	240	Brinkerton	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	166	Buckeye	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	256	Calumet	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	301	Central	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
70	50	Coalbrook	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Collier	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Continental 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	326	Continental 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Continental 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
333	333	Davidson	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
280	196	Dorothy	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
272	272	Hecla No. 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
372	270	Hecla No. 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	280	Hecla No. 3	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
355	355	Hostetter	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	249	Juniata	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
306	306	Kyle	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
499	452	Leisenring 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
502	481	Leisenring 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
602	428	Leisenring 3	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	304	Leith	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	214	Lemont No. 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
509	500	Mammoth	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	399	Marguerite	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
195	161	Mutual	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
253	250	Oliphant	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
328	328	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
480	380	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	400	Redstone	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	.....	Rist	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	448	Shoaf	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
425	325	Southwest 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	121	Southwest 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	183	Southwest 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
901	611	Standard	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
110	110	Semet-Solvay	Dunbar Furnace Co.	Dunbar
80	80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co	Uniontown
464	464	Trotter	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	320	United	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	112	Valley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
96	82	White	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	300	Wynn	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	450	Yorkrun	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
245	245	Youngstown	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
17,328	15,461			

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.
Equipped to Take the Largest Contracts for Paving Brick.
High Grade Building and Enamel Brick.
Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON
MOYER
VOLCANO
LAYTON
KINGSTON

TEN PLANTS:

ENAMEL
WILLIAM
GLOBE
PHOENIX
COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DECREASE IN MINE FATALITES

First Half of 1917 Showed a Falling Off of 22 Compared With 1916; Roof Falls Still Numerous.

A summary of accidents in the coal mines of Pennsylvania during the first six months of 1917, issued by the State Department of Mines, shows 509 fatalities, a decrease of 22 as compared with the same period of 1916.

The most prolific cause of accidents was falls of coal, slate or roof, 250 of such accidents causing deaths, as compared with 238 in the previous year, and the department says this type of accident is being given close study, not only by state officials, but by operators and miners. The summary says:

"It is largely a question of education and of impressing upon the individual worker the necessity of protecting himself and his fellow workmen. * * * Conditions at the mines are somewhat abnormal at present and until there is a return to the former conditions all conjecture as to what effect the new safety measures being worked out is futile."

A report submitted to the Public Service commission by John P. Hohoney, chief of the bureau of accidents of the commission, covering accidents for the year ending June 30, 1917, shows 11,971 accidents on steam railroads, an increase of 1,040 over the previous year, and 3,047 on street railways, also an increase.

There were 1,347 fatal accidents on the steam railroads, 616 being trespassers, 439 railroad employes, 201 struck at grade crossings, and 54 others, and 188 fatalities on the street railways.

The grade crossing accidents included 236 automobiles, 171 wagons and 130 pedestrians, and in addition to the 201 killed, 395 persons were injured in such accidents. The highest percentage of deaths among railroad employes was among yard crews, with section men and work train laborers next.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

CHANGE IN CONTROL

Otto Coking Company Taken Over By Wilputte Coke Oven Corporation.

Announcement is made that the Wilputte Coke Oven corporation, New York City, has taken over the organization formerly operated by the Otto Coking Company, Inc., and will build the Wilputte regenerative by-product coke oven. The new company is financed entirely by American capital. Louis Wilputte, is president and general manager.

A contract for 80 Wilputte ovens has just been awarded to the Wilputte corporation by the Steel company of Canada, at Hamilton, Ont., and the plant will be complete with by-product plant and coal and coke-handling apparatus. Work has been started and the plant will be completed by December, 1918. The new type has been installed or is under construction at Kaisha, Keupino, Japan, 50 ovens; Coal Products Manufacturing company, Joliet, Ill., 18 ovens; Tata Iron & Steel company, Sakchi, India, 200 ovens; Woodward Iron company, Woodward, Ala., 60 ovens.

The Wilputte company also will build benzol apparatus and plants of its construction are now in operation at Lackawanna Steel company, Lackawanna, N. Y.; Republic Iron & Steel company, Youngstown, O.; Citizens Gas company, Indianapolis, and Laclede Gas Light company, St. Louis.

Revolver Shot Fatal.

James Driggs was instantly killed Thursday morning at the Woodside mine of the Republic Iron & Steel company when a revolver he was carrying was accidentally discharged. The bullet pierced his heart. Mr. Driggs was 31 years old, and was superintendent of the Woodside mine.

Coal Company Chartered.

A charter has been recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds H. C. Hays for another coal company. It is known as the Uniondale Coal Company of Connellsville, and has a capital stock of $5,000. The incorporators are J. L. Schick, J. D. Reid and R. S. Matthews.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building,

Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL
Steam Gas Coking

CONNELLSVILLE COKE
Furnace and Foundry
Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE, 690 GRANT.

Do You Need Job Printing?

We do all kinds of Job Printing at our office from the visiting card to the finest commercial work. Try our printing.

THE COURIER COMPANY, 127 1-2 W. Crawford, Connellsville, Pa.

FURTHER DECREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME CAPACITY

Of Bituminous Coal Mines In Important Producing Centers.

A BIG SHORTAGE OF CARS

Still Remains the Principal Factor in Limiting Production in the Northern States; South Faring Better in This Respect; August Gains on July

The weekly report of the United States *Geological Survey on the production* of bituminous coal shows a further decrease from 75.8 to 74.6 in the percentage of full time capacity realized in actual output is reported for the week ended July 28, compared with the week ended July 21. While production held its own in Ohio and increased slightly in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, it declined in Illinois, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, and Southern Virginia. Labor shortage and minor disturbances caused fluctuations in the output of the Oklahoma-Arkansas and Kansas-Missouri areas.

In Southwestern Pennsylvania the percentage of full-time output produced in the week ended July 28 was 76.3, compared with 77.9 of the preceding week. Alabama made the best record with 91.4 per cent; Indiana the poorest with 67.8 per cent.

Reports of cars of bituminous coal loaded on the railroads representing more than one-half the total shipments from Pennsylvania and Ohio mines declined from 44,180 for the week of July 28 to 41,338 for the week of August 4. From the West Virginia and Virginia smokeless fields the decline for the same period was from 10,735 to 10,212; from the high volatile districts of the same states from 17,860 to 16,648. From all districts the decline was from 100,767 cars to 91,977 cars. The record of the first week of August is above that for the first week of July, but below that for the first week of June.

Car shortage remains the principal factor limiting production throughout the northern states. A better car supply is reported from Virginia and the south. Figures for Alabama, available for the first time, indicate that the mines are running with less interruption than in any other state reporting to the Geological Survey.

More than 800 mines in 12 states are now furnishing weekly statements, and with each week new districts are being added to the area reporting. The following table presents detailed reports of operations in the Pennsylvania and Irwin gas districts of Western Pennsylvania for the week ended July 28, stated in percentage of present capacity attained and causes of loss.

	Pittsburg Field	Irwin Gas Field
Produced	79.9	69.5
Lost, all causes	20.1	30.5
Car shortage	12.4	3.4
Labor shortage	3.7	17.3
Strike	0.1	8.5
Mine disability	3.8	0.5
Other causes	0.1	0.3

PIG IRON OUTPUT IS FALLING OFF

Daily Average Decreases 2,000 Tons a Day in July as Compared With June. Scarcity of Coke Sets Limit.

The rate of pig iron production fell off further in July, the output for the month being 3,342,438 tons, or 107,820 tons per day, as against 3,270,055 tons in the 30 days of June or 109,002 tons per day. Coke scarcity caused banking of furnaces in various districts and output was cut down further by heat and humidity. Various furnaces were blown in in July and others went out, leaving the number of active furnaces on August 1 at 351, or the same as on July 1. The active capacity August 1, is estimated at 109,248 tons per day against 111,756 tons per day on July 1.

Comparative figures of the full output for each month since January 1, 1915, according to the Iron Age, are as follows, in gross tons:

	1915	1916	1917
Jan.	1,601,421	3,185,121	3,150,938
Feb.	1,674,771	3,087,212	2,645,247
Mar.	2,063,834	3,337,691	3,251,252
Apr.	2,116,494	3,227,768	3,334,960
May	2,263,470	3,361,073	3,417,340
June	2,380,827	3,211,588	3,270,055
July	2,563,420	3,224,513	3,342,438
Aug.	2,779,647	3,203,713	......
Sep.	2,852,561	3,202,366	......
Oct.	3,125,491	3,508,849	......
Nov.	3,037,308	3,311,811	......
Dec.	3,203,322	3,178,651	......
Total	29,662,566	39,039,356	

The figures of the daily average production beginning January, 1915, are as follows, gross tons:

	1915	1916	1917
Jan.	51,659	102,745	101,643
Feb.	59,813	106,456	94,473
Mar.	66,575	107,667	104,882
Apr.	70,550	107,592	111,165
May	73,015	108,422	110,238
June	79,361	107,053	109,002
July	82,691	104,017	107,820
Aug.	89,666	103,346	......
Sep.	95,085	106,745	......
Oct.	100,822	113,169	......
Nov.	101,244	110,394	......
Dec.	103,333	102,537	......

Unfilled Orders Reduced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on July 31, were 10,844,164 tons, according to the monthly report issued today. This is a decrease of 539,123 tons from the orders of June 30.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917.

Total Ovens	In Bl'st	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	......	Adah	Adah Coke Company	Uniontown
400	400	Alicia	W. Harry Brown	Alicia, Fay. Co.
258	200	Allison No. 1	W J Rainey	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W J Rainey	New York
149	142	American No. 1	American C'ville C. & C. Co.	Pittsburg
240	240	American No. 2	American C'ville C. & C. Co.	Pittsburg
40	......	Anice	The Wilkey & Feather Coke Co	Uniontown
42	......	Bellevernon	Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
257	......	Besco	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
20	20	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	60	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	32	Burchinal	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
205	205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	80	Crystal	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	256	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
160	160	Donald 3	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
149	149	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	......	Emory	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	32	Finley	Jas. Bryne & Co.	Uniontown
80	80	Fretts	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
119	60	Garwood	Aetna-Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
68	58	Genuine	Genuine Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Griffin No. 1	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Griffin No. 2	Hillman-Neff Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	45	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	20	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
194	118	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClellandtown
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
196	195	Hustead	Hustead-Semans Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	260	Isabella	Isabella-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
140	140	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	30	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	260	Low Phos.	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	62	Marion	Southern Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Menallen	Menallen Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	300	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	60	Murphy	Ronaro Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Old Home	W J Parshall	Uniontown
480	440	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	30	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Pittsburg
72	72	Plumer	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	40	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
86	......	Rice	Rice Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
365	225	Royal	W J Rainey	New York
30	20	Sackett	H R Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
378	378	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	260	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	40	Solon	Prospect Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	250	Sterling	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	......	Sunshine No. 2	Ledonne-Giulioni Coal & Coke Co.	Masontown
400	390	Thompson No. 1	Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	394	Thompson No. 2	Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	......	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
594	264	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	......	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
500	500	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
500	480	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
78	78	Wineland	Banning-Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
90	90	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
96	96	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
11,819	10,346			
			FURNACE OVENS:	
120	......	Atcheson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
100	100	Bridgeport	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	460	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
426	426	Buffington	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	471	Colonial No. 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	156	Colonial No. 3	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Colonial No. 4	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	250	Dearth	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	420	Edenborn	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	400	Footedale	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	202	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, O
200	180	LaBelle	Labelle Coke Co.	Labelle
462	400	Lambert	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	461	Lockrone	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	150	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Youngstown, O.
80	30	Newcomer	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Uniontown
350	350	Ronco	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,626	5,346			

ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens. **E. F. B.**

Bradoc **Victor**

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XVIII.

Claims for Discharge by Persons Engaged in Industries or Agriculture.

Claims for discharge from liability for military service upon the ground that the claimant is "engaged in the industries, including agriculture, necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency," must be filed with the Local Board by which the person was called, on or before the FIFTH day after the date of the mailing of the notice of call.

Affidavits in support or in opposition to the claim for discharge must be filed within FIVE days after the filing of the claim. The claim, affidavits and records will be transmitted to the District Board, that body alone having jurisdiction in cases under this class of claimants.

The word "necessary," as used in describing the persons who may claim discharge under the provision of the Selective Service Act, "shall be construed and held to mean that the discontinuance of, or serious interruption in, the particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or the particular, designated, agriculture enterprise in which the person is engaged would result in substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the adequate and effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The words "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture," shall not be construed and held to mean that a person engaged in a particular enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is to be discharged by reason of the fact that such class of industry, taken as a whole, or agriculture, taken in its entirety, is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency.

In order to substantiate any such claim for discharge the evidence submitted must establish that particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or particular, designated, agricultural enterprise is necessary in the sense defined by the Selective Service Act.

The evidence must also establish, even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for the purposes of the act, that the continuance therein of the person making the claim is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterpise in which he is engaged.

If from the evidence submitted in support of a claim for discharge it appears to the District Board that the claimant "is necessary," in the sense construed and held by the Selective Service Act, a certificate of discharge from immediate liability for military service shall be issued, subject to the same limitations and conditions as certificates of exemption or discharge for other causes.

If the claim is denied the claimant may appeal to the President on a form provided for that purpose, to be filed with the District Board denying the claim for discharge, within SEVEN days after the board shall have mailed notice of denial of claim.

In order to assist in securing uniformity in decision and practice of the district boards the President, in his discretion, may from time to time ascertain which industries are necessary for the purpose specified in the act, and certify to the district boards such designated industry or industries. In order to establish claim of discharge from any enterprise so certified, the evidence submitted to the district boards must establish the fact that the continuance of the claimant therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that be cannot be replaced by another.

It shall be the duty of the district boards to ascertain by its own methods the existing conditions in industries that may be claimed to be necessary and the agricultural conditions as a whole within their jurisdiction, as they may be affected by the drafting into the military service of the men called by the Local Boards.

It shall be the duty of the district boards to ascertain as near as may be the labor supply available for such necessary industries and for agriculture outside of the men called for military service; and to take into consideration all such facts in determining such claims, and the effect of the efforts of governmental agencies to mobilize and to make such labor more efficient.

If, in the opinion of the district boards, the direct substantial material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from the failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued.

Decisions on claims for discharge in such cases shall be made within five days after the closing of proofs.

THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN U. S. MADE LARGE GAINS IN 1916

All States Except Three Showed Increased Output.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS

In Total Production as Well as in Amount of Increases; Gain Alone Was Over 12,000,000 Tons; Total Output in U. S. 590,098,175 Tons.

The production of coal in the United States in 1916 has been tabulated by C. E. Lesher, of the United States *Geological* Survey by states, showing a grand total of 590,098,175 tons, including 87,578,493 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite. Production of bituminous coal alone was 502,519,682 tons, or an increase of 59,895,256 tons over 1915.

Pennsylvania easily leads in bituminous production with a total of 170,295,424 tons, an *increase of 12,340,287 tons* over the preceding year. West Virginia follows second in total production with 86,460,127 tons, or 9,476,058 tons more than in 1915. Ohio is third with 34,728,219 tons as compared with 22,434,691 tons in 1915.

With the exception of Iowa, South Dakota every bituminous coal producing state increased its output in 1916. The number of days run at the mines was greater in 1916 than in 1915. In Pennsylvania the average time was 259 days against 226 in 1915. In West Virginia the total was 237 compared with 208 in 1915; Ohio 197 against 142 in preceding year. In all states the working time was 235 days as compared with 209 in 1915.

In the following table the production of the several states is given in net tons:

State	Production
Alabama	18,086,197
Alaska	13,078
Arkansas,	1,994,915
California, Idaho	7,240
Colorado	10,484,237
Georgia	173,354
Illinois	86,195,336
Indiana	20,093,528
Iowa	7,260,800
Kansas	6,881,455
Kentucky	25,393,097
Maryland	4,466,046
Michigan	1,180,360
Missouri	4,742,146
Montana	3,632,527
New Mexico	3,798,011
North Dakota	634,912
Ohio	34,728,219
Oklahoma	3,608,011
Oregon	42,592
Pennsylvania, bituminous	170,295,424
South Dakota	8,886
Tennessee	6,137,449
Texas	1,987,503
Utah	3,567,128
Virginia	9,707,474
Washington	3,238,588
West Virginia	86,460,127
Wyoming	7,910,647
Total bituminous	502,519,682
Pennsylvania anthracite	87,578,493
Grand Total	590,098,175

TAKES UP OPTION

Young Forming Corporation to Take Over J. V. Thompson Property.

Ralph J. Young of St. Paul Monday served on members of the J. V. Thompson Creditors' committee notice of the acceptance by him of the option for the transfer of the Thompson properties. The acceptance is conditioned on the securing by the creditors' committee of extensions from the mortgage creditors for a period of three years on payment of interest and taxes as provided in the option. Delay by the secured creditors in sending in their extension agreements is holding up the deal.

In his notice to the committee, Mr. Young states that he will at once proceed with the formation of a corporation to take over the property. The purchasers are to pay $5,000,000 for *the unsecured claims, the holders of* more than 75 per cent of which approved the transfer when the matter was referred to them. Secretary George R. Scrugham of the committee is now in New York in connection with the matter. The option was given Mr. Young by the committee at a meeting held in Pittsburg on July 16 and it was for a period of 30 days.

A NEW RECORD.

Morgan Miner Earns $146.20 in Two Weeks; Loads 215 Wagons.

John Sable of Morgan, an employe of the Eagle mine, has broke his own record for coal mining the latter part of July. In two weeks he earned $146.20 or $73.13 a week.

Working straight time, Sable loaded 215 34-bushel wagons. His previous record was 170 34-bushel wagons. His best previous pay was $122 for two weeks.

Only 75 Per Cent Capacity.

C. E. Lesher of the United States Geological Survey estimates the weekly output of the mines of the United States at 2,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent under full-time capacity.

Aliens Won't Work Full Time.

The complaint is heard in many coal mining sections that the alien miners refuse to work more than two or three days a week.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. P. BRENNEN, President.
J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President.

ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
W. G. ROCK, Sec'y and Asst. Treasurer.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens,
Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens,
Near Republic Station,
Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS:
Pennsylvania R. R.
Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURG OFFICE:
2102 First National
Bank Building,
Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT Du PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

Good Job Printing

Is Not Possible without GOOD STOCK is used, SKILLED WORKMEN to do the composition and press work and a COMPLETE EQUIPMENT of Machinery, Up-to-Date Type and all the accessories of a First Class Plant. THE COURIER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT lacks none of these essentials. It turns out the HIGHEST GRADE PRINTING, from Visiting Cards to the largest and most complicated Office Forms and Commercial Work of every variety and for any purpose.

Printing for Coke Company Offices and Works a Specialty

One Order will make you a Permanent Customer.

THE COURIER COMPANY

127½ W. Main St., Connellsville, Pa.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.
HENRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1879-1916.
K. M. SNYDER,
President.
JAS. J. DRISCOLL,
Sec'y and Treasurer. Business Manager
JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Crawford Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION.
WEEKLY, $2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy.

ADVERTISING.
DISPLAY rates on application.
READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.
LEGAL—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, '17.

WHEN TO TALK PEACE.

There is a disposition upon the part of many well-meaning people to attach undue importance to the peace talk which is being heard in certain quarters. With the undefined hope which many persons have indulged from the beginning, that something will just happen somewhere or sometime to bring the great conflict to an end, every rumor or hint that peace is being considered by any of the belligerents, is seized upon as a certain sign of the near approach of a conclusion of hostilities.

Happy as will be the day when peace shall again encompass the earth, we must not permit ourselves to be deceived by the rumors we hear from time to time. All these emanate from German sources and are given circulation for ulterior purposes. Ever since it became reasonably certain that the United tates would be forced into the war, Germany has neglected no opportunity to spread throughout the world the impression that she wants peace, the evident purpose being to throw upon the allied nations the onus of blame if her peace proposals are not accepted. That is the object of every peace suggestion "made in Germany."

As the certainty of final defeat becomes more and more apparent to the Prussian militarists, rumors will be permitted to pass the keen eyes of the German censors that that nation is fast reaching a condition when it will be utterly unable to continue the war. These rumors, coupled with those concerning peace, will be given currency with no object in view other than to so influence public opinion in the United States that a halt may be called upon our work of war preparation.

Germany, that is military Germany, knows just as definitely as it knows an end must eventually come, that the entry of the United States into the war means the ultimate defeat of Prussianism and its elimination from the government of the empire. It is known in Germany, as well as it is known here, that the preparation we are making for war is upon such a scale and with such thoroughness that the much vaunted "German efficiency" cannot cope with it once we are ready to strike our blows.

Meantime Germany hopes to arrest our military preparedness activities before she herself has exhausted her fighting resources. When that limit is reached—which is yet at some remote period—a tremendous effort will be made to bring about a peace that will save the Kaiser and Hohenzollernism from utter destruction, in other words, "an honorable peace, made in Germany." A peace that is not preceded by the complete crushing of Kaiserism; that does not punish those guilty of the greatest crime against civilization, and exact reparation for its atrocities, will not be the peace the enlightened governments of the earth will demand. Such a peace would be accepted by the Kaiser as a victory and serve as but the prelude to another war.

We must allow no maudlin sentiment about peace to divert us from the purpose for which we have taken our place among the champions of the cause of free government and human rights. When these are vouchsafed to the nations of the earth, both large and small, then Germany, if she speaks through her people and not through Prussian autocracy, will find the allied nations ready to conclude a peace. Until such a time arrives we will be recreant to every trust the world has placed in us if we abate for one moment our preparation to terminate the conflict, or lift a finger or utter a word to avert the penalty outraged civilization has decreed Kaiserism shall pay for its premeditated campaign of rapine and murder.

CUT OUT THE CUT-OUT.

The removal of the stands on the streets and sidewalks evidencing a desire upon the part of the city administration to heed the complaints of the public about things which are a source of annoyance or inconvenience, the present would appear to be a good time to suppress certain other objectionable practises.

Among these are none quite so aggravating to a large number of residents and citizens as the habit many motor drivers have formed of using the cut-out on automobiles and motor cycles. There is an ordinance prohibiting this practice but like many others, it is respected more in the breach than the observance.

Persons residing on streets having a heavy grade, like East Crawford avenue, Lincoln avenue, part of South Pittsburg street and others, have almost hourly occasion to complain of the violation of this ordinance. Their peace in the daytime and their rest at night is frequently disturbed by the violent noise made by drivers who utterly disregard this city regulation. The citizens who are obliged to suffer from this annoyance have a right equal to that of the persons who objected to the presence of fruit stands on the sidewalks, in demanding abatement of the nuisance.

The stands were made to disappear. Why not cut out the cut-out?

Is there not some danger, very great danger, in fact, that the fixing of a coal price will place the fuel situation in a worse fix than it is now?

SOME LESSONS IN FOOD CONTROL.

Of course there is the possibility that food control will operate differently in the United States than it has in other countries, and the hope of all good citizens is that it will achieve all that has been prophesied of it, but we should not wholly overlook the experience of other nations now that we are ready to apply the system.

Australia, which is a country having political and social habits more like our own than any other country in which food control has been adopted, has practised artificial price regulation since shortly after the war began. The operation of the several systems has, by an authentic report recently published, shown "that price fixing by legislative enactment or administrative boards does not reduce living cost except in special circumstances."

With commodities where both the supply and demand are ample attempts to fix prices have produced harmful results. In cases of temporary shortage or monopolistic control of supplies, price fixing has succeeded. That is, where the law of supply and demand is permitted to operate, artificial price fixing is a failure because it discourages production and stimulates monopoly. Where stocks of food are held by a combination or a few large holders a fixed "maximum price" may be made effective, but experience has shown that such price soon becomes the fixed "minimum price." Price fixing in such cases has prevented gouging by food speculators, but where the stocks are held by a large number, such as farmers and growers, the crop will not come to the markets unless the government buys it and sells it at a fixed price; instead, the producers feed their grain to their livestock. Unless the fixed selling prices are such as will yield a fair margin of profit to the producer private capital leaves the field.

In the light of what other countries have learned by experience in food control Food Dictator Hoover may find some useful hints. If he, like they, attempts an arbitrary setting aside of some of the fundamental laws of economics, he will make no more progress than has been gained elsewhere. If he earnestly strives to make good the pledge of the Administration to curb the food speculators, he may be able to prevent the continued levying of tribute upon consumers. If he seeks to apply only corrective or penalizing regulations, without constructive efforts to stimulate production and facilitate distribution from grower to consumer, he will make no more headway in reducing the cost of living than Australia has done.

OUR PEACE TERMS.

Neither the Senate nor the people at large will be long in judging the motives nor unsparing in their denunciation of the action of Senator LaFollette in introducing a resolution directing Congress "to proclaim to allies and enemies alike definite terms upon which the United States would make an early pace with Germany, based upon the disavowal of indemnity or territorial acquisition and the restoration of devastated territory by a money pool of all the belligerents."

That the author of this resolution is one of the "wilful men" of Congress who have neglected no opportunity to spread abroad a pro-German propaganda under the guise of insidious pacifism, is not surprising. By their attitude and actions on questions involving the policy of the government in relation to the war these men have shown themselves to be as much the enemies of the United States as are those who are actively participating with the forces of Germany in the field or under the seas. In fact, they are even more dangerous. Their prominence in public life tends to give undue importance to their declarations, no matter how wildly ridiculous they may be. A certain element which is ready to seize upon any pretext to show their disloyalty are encouraged by every such utterance, and the pro-German propagandists are spurred to increased activity.

The misfortune of the situation is that there is no means of suppressing such disturbers as LaFollette, but there is no reason why they should not be made to feel the crushing weight of an outraged public opinion. The Senate will doubtless give him a merited rebuke. That body, as well as the country as a whole, knows that there is no necessity for a more definite statement of our claims than has already been made in a resolution introduced by Senator King, wherein it is declared that no thought or consideration shall be given to peace proposals until "the German government has acknowledged and expiated its crimes and shall seek terms on which it may be admitted to the community of civilized and enlightened states."

That statement of claims is the only one the United States has to make at this time, as the Senate will no doubt very clearly give the country and all the traitors of the LaFollette class to understand.

WE KEEP OUR PLACE.

Pennsylvania keeps its proud place as leader of the states in providing men for the military service. With the completion of recruiting the Regular Army to its full authorized war strength yesterday it is found that the Keystone State has supplied 20,257 men, the largest number from any single state in the union and 5,000 more than its quota. In addition there are thousands of young men who have formed the National Guard and enlisted in the Navy. Marine Corps and other arms of the service.

This is but repeating the history of the Civil War and other wars when Pennsylvania has been in the forefront in the number of men furnished for our country's defense.

It is something, yes, a big thing, to be a **Pennsylvanian**. It is even more to be a **Pennsylvania soldier**.

It is to laugh to read of Governor **Brumbaugh demanding** the resignation **of State Highway** Commissioner Black **on the ground** that he has been playing politics in his office! What game has the governor himself been playing?

MORE CROP INACCURACIES.

There has been frequent occasion for the press of the country to call attention to the inaccuracy of the crops estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Under the administration of Secretary Houston the crop estimators have indulged a fondness for predicting large yields, which actual harvests have frequently shown to have been largely overestimated. This has had an effect other than tending to discredit the government's crop estimates. In some sections of the country crop growers, taking these estimates at their face value, have regulated their plantings accordingly, reducing acreage in most instances. As a consequence there has been a marked falling off in the crop totals at times when an increase should have been expected.

This tendency to inaccuracy through overestimates has been repeated in a report issued over Secretary Houston's signature Friday. This is more in the nature of a prophecy than a forecast of probable results in that it assumes that the acreage to be planted in wheat this fall will be so largely increased that the yield of this staple in next year's harvest will be 1,000,000,000 bushels.

This report is predicated upon so many suppositions that it is certain to create a wholly erroneous impression. In the first place it assumes that the farmers of the country will, on the average, increase their winter ton's **signature** Friday. This is second place it assumes that the yield will be an average one per acre in which event we should have 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat next year. From the text and whole tenor of the report the public will gain the impression that the government is predicting a wheat yield of 1,000,000,000 bushels, when, as a matter of fact it is endeavoring to encourage sufficient increase in planting to produce that quantity.

Had the report been framed differently, emphasizing first of all the necessity for making provisions to meet the need created by two successive short crops in this country, and the pressing, absolute demands upon us to feed both our own country and a large part of Europe during the war, the wheat growers of the United States would have better understood the purpose. They would have realized, too, that our wheat crop of next year must be very much in excess of 1,000,000,000 bushels if they are to meet the responsibilities placed upon them as producers of the world's staple food.

THE REAL SLACKERS.

It is asserted by persons who claim to be in a position to know that there are a number of persons in Connellsville and vicinity who did not register on June 5 and consequently are escaping the draft. These persons are said to be maintaining a very discreet silence while the draft is in progress, as indeed they have been doing ever since they evaded their duty on registration day.

If this information is authentic, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, some persons, in addition to the delinquent young men themselves, are rendering themselves liable to the penalties provided by the Selective Service Law. Moreover they are assisting these slackers in imposing a hardship upon every young man who had the courage, the high sense of duty and patriotism to present himself for registration. If any number of men have not registered, their cowardice simply means that an equal number of young men who have shown themselves to be infinitely better citizens, must take their places in the National Army and assume all the hazards of that service which the yellow-streaked skulkers are seeking to escape.

There is a contemptible meanness in such conduct which deserves all the scorn and contumely that can be heaped upon the guilty person, whether he be the principal in the act or one who aids and abets a slacker to conceal it. It is the obligation of every person, who has knowledge of another who failed to register, to report the facts to the local selective boards, sheriff or other officers. Failing to do so makes all such persons themselves liable. By encouraging violations of the law they are equally guilty with the slackers and should be no more permitted to escape than the latter.

These men are the real slackers—not those who have grounds for asking exemption or discharge from the draft after having shown their manliness in submitting themselves to the operation of the Selective Draft Law.

WHY NOT CREDIT BOTH?

Friends of the thousands of young men who have volunteered for different arms of the military service, and those generally interested in our country's preparations for war, are at a loss to understand the purpose of President Wilson's letter to the first drafted soldier congratulating him on "seeking as early an opportunity as possible to serve the cause of liberty in this great war."

Why the President inserted this remark in his letter is not plain. There has not only been opportunity for volunteer enlistment for many months past, but the war and navy departments and the national guard officers of the several states have been putting forth extraordinary efforts to induce young to join the regular and volunteer forces and thus escape the draft.

There is no disposition anywhere to cast reflection upon anyone who waited for the draft, but the friends and relatives of those who promptly volunteered fail to comprehend the reason for the President giving the first drafted man credit for "seeking as early an opportunity as possible" and refusing recognition to those who seized the opportunity before the other fellow began to seek one.

The Washington censorship bureau has wisely decided to abandon its efforts to dish out "canned" war news and will leave to the patriotic judgment and good sense of the editors of the country how best to handle this important matter. This is about the only real news which has yet emanated from this source.

POLITICAL DATES IN CALENDER FOR 1917.

AUGUST 22—Last day for filing nomination petitions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19—Primary election day, changed from Tuesday.

AUGUST 30—First day for registration in City of Connellsville.

SEPTEMBER 4—Second registration day in City of Connellsville.

SEPTEMBER 15—Last day for registration in City of Connellsville.

SEPTEMBER 4 AND 5—Last days to be assessed in boroughs and townships.

OCTOBER 4—Last day for filing primary election expense account.

OCTOBER 6—Last day to pay poll tax to qualify for voting at fall election.

NOVEMBER 6—Election day.

DECEMBER 6—Last day for filing election expense account.

LESSENING EXEMPTION CHANCES.

The fact that draft eligibles early gained the impression that exemption or discharge from the Selective Service was a right or privilege which could not be denied, and that securing it was largely a matter of form, is no doubt the principal reason for so large a number of claims for exemption or discharge being filed.

When the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the draft were promulgated it was not made as plain as it has been later found necessary that the main purpose of the draft is to raise an army. Assuming, as apparently many registrants have, that the local boards would perfunctorily pass upon claims of exemption, more to satisfy the requirements of the law than to inquire into their validity, a large number of persons have asked release from military service. The number of such claims having far exceeded the expectations of the draft authorities in Washington, almost to the extent of creating a state of alarm, Provost Marshal General Crowder is convinced that unfair advantage is being taken of the regulations which were designed to afford protection to those who are justly entitled to exemption or discharge.

This condition has caused General Crowder to again call attention to the fact that the Selective Service Act does not specifically exempt any person from military service on the ground of dependency. It only authorizes the President, as the court of last appeal, to grant such immunity. The local boards may, or may not, grant exemption or discharge, and the district boards may, or may not, sustain appeals from the decisions of the local boards. Then in turn the President may, or may not, sustain an appeal from the district board. In no case does the law make it mandatory upon the jurisdictional body to grant an exemption or discharge conditioned upon the claim therefor having been filed and supported as prescribed.

The high percentage of exemption claims has given rise to the suspicion, as expressed by General Crowder "that hundreds of unfounded claims are included in the totals." This state of affairs has prompted the caution that "only the uncompromising action of local boards can prevent a new regulation on the subject of dependency to a far more restricted class and to very necessitious and clearly defined circumstances.

"In the absence of a stern repression by local boards of unmeritorious claims this result is inevitable, since any such percentage of exemptions as reports of claims indicate would nullify the law and prevent the raising of an army.

"It is thus apparent that the filing of these improper claims will react directly and injuriously on persons whom the present regulations were designed to protect, and that the welfare of persons who have filed bona fide claims under the present generous clauses of the regulations, is seriously imperiled by persons who have filed claims without merit, and that the only protection of persons whose cases are within the meaning of the present rules, lies in the power of local boards to refuse exemption in every doubtful case."

Had greater care been exercised at the outset to make it clear just what the draft regulations would permit and what they would prohibit, there would now be less necessity to make new regulations or revise those already in effect. It is doubtful, however, if any regulations could have been devised that would have made it impossible for some persons to attempt to evade them. It is becoming apparent, therefore, that the disposition upon the part of a few to seek exemption when not fully entitled to it under the regulations, threatens to not only lessen their own chances but also to make it increasingly difficult for others.

TRUST THE EXEMPTION BOARD

By Ethel Watts Mumford.

Trust the Exemption Board. It is there to take care of your case, whatever it may be. "Selective Draft" does not mean the mere selection of the physically fit, the weeding out of the ablest for war service. It means that for the first time in history, common sense and knowledge of our common needs will be brought to bear in conscription.

The land must not lose its laborers, the factory must not lose its skilled mechanics in such numbers that its output will be crippled. The home must not be depleted, dependents must not become public charges.

Trust the Board of Exemption. While they are thinking of the individual, they are also thinking of the country at large. There will be many an ardent lad bitterly disappointed because he will be bidden to stay behind while others go to the front, but he will know and understand the reason. He is best serving his country by remaining. The war means Service For All. To each his allotted place. Wisdom must direct whether we shall go or stay. It is for us to accept the place allotted and do with all our might that task we are adjudged. America expects today everyone to do his duty. Duty has many forms, loyalty but one. Be loyal to your duty.

AIR SUPREMACY TO END WAR.

No step taken by Congress or the government, in the direction of our preparation for war, has aroused quite as general interest as the construction of a monster fleet of airplanes and the training of thousands of aviators to man them.

The degree of this interest found expression when Congress voted $640,000,000 for these purposes without the formality of a roll-call. Under the general direction of the Aircraft Board of the Council of National Defense, acting in conjunction with the War Department, the work is already being vigorously entered upon. That so great interest is manifested in this activity of the government arises from the belief in army and naval circles that upon American ingenuity and initative depends the important task of establishing the supremacy of the air, and once established, the end of the war is assuredly in sight.

The government is going about this undertaking in a business like way. There is no secret in its policy for it has been announced to the world and no attempt is being made to keep it from Germany. It is a simple proposition and comprehends meeting the German supremacy in undersea craft by enforcing the supremacy of the United States in aircraft. Military authorities are everywhere agreed that if the German airplanes can be driven from the skies and kept away from the lines of the allied armies, the German army will be blinded and their complete defeat can be encompassed with comparative ease.

Present plans contemplate the construction of 25,000 airplanes of greater power and speed than any yet built anywhere in the world. The details of motors and planes have been fully worked out and tested under the severest possible conditions. The shops of the great automobile plants of the country will be given the duty of turning out motor parts, which have been standardized. Other parts will be built in other shops and at central plants the machines will be assembled. With the great facilities thus placed at the disposal of the government it is thought that 25,000 completed machines can be turned out within ten months. Meantime ten or a dozen aviation grounds will be laid out and equipped for the training of aviators under skilled direction. The aviation section of the Army is already enlisting young men for this service, all of whom are subjected to the most rigid physical tests.

With the impetus which has thus been given to this branch of the service the importance of the United States as a factor in the war will be greatly enlarged. If it is possible—and no American doubts it—that an overwhelming force of aircraft can be employed to augment the American troops on the European battlefields, it is no idle boast to say that the end of the war will come with almost startling swiftness.

While considering the possibilities of a preponderant air-fighting force it must not be forgotten that this force, and also its equipment, as yet exist in the imagination of the army and its associated advisors. Time must of necessity elapse before the plans can be brought to completion and while that it is passing the fact must not be overlooked that Germany, too, will be busy along similar lines. We have faith, however, in the ability of American industry and genius to meet the situation so completely that, should it develop that we must fight an almost equal force of German aviators, the superior equipment, skill, alertness and daring of Americans will tell with the same effectiveness in the air as it will on the land or sea, once our soldiers and sailors have the opportunity of testing the prowess of our Teutonic enemies.

In either case our fighters will be put to the supreme test but if they are ready to meet it no one, not even the Germans, doubts the outcome.

ALIENS MAY SERVE.

It having developed that there are large numbers of aliens resident in the United States who have not declared their intention to become citizens, but are willing to serve in the National Army, Provost Marshal General Crowder has advised the local selection boards that such persons, by waiving exemption as provided by the Selective Service Law, will be permitted to enlist.

"Such alien non-declarants," says General Crowder, "are virtually volunteers. The Selective Service Act provided for their registration, but it did not regard them as being under any liability to serve. It, therefore, gave them full liberty to claim exemption when called by local boards. Now that information reveals their willingness in large numbers to decline this exemption and to accept service in this war against the common enemy of our civilization, it should be accepted, whenever upon summons they fail to claim their right of exemption.

"They are assisting the cause of their own country by aiding the United States to triumph in this war. Local boards are therefore directed to facilitate in every way the acceptance of friendly alien non-declarants for military service and thus to enable them to do their share to assist the country which has given them a refuge and an honorable living."

This is proving a rather happy solution of what was promising to develop into an unsatisfactory situation. The quota having been based on total population, instead of military eligibles, very great dissatisfaction had arisen because the draft reached only citizens and declarants. The greater the number of aliens who enlist under the now order of the draft authorities the more completely will this dissatisfaction be removed.

Of the 23 states which have furnished their quota of men for the Regular Army Florida is the solitary southern state to be included in the number. The other commonwealths of the Solid South are interested most in furnishing training camps for northern soldiers and boosting measures in Congress that will oblige northern industry to pay for the war.

EXEMPTION "BACK-FIRE."

Some of the persons coming before the Local Boards are making the discovery that some of the law's provisions have a "back-fire" action. That relating to the exemption of members of religious sects or organizations whose existing creed or principles forbid its members participating in war is apparently one with the greatest possibilities of this character.

Under the rules and regulations promulgated by the President under the Selective Service Act such persons may be exempted or discharged from immediate liability for military service if the proofs of claim therefore are substantiated to the satisfaction of the Local Board. The section of the law which covers claims of this character contains a very innocently worded proviso reading thus:

"But no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant."

The law does not enumerate the kinds or classes of service the President may or shall declare to be concombatant. In every war there are a variety of services which, while they are necessary to the conduct of the operations at the front, do not require those engaged in them to take part in the fighting, hence are classed as noncombatant. Among other services of this kind is certain work in connection with handling and transporting quartermaster stores and army supplies generally, construction of military roads, supply depots and the like. Almost any of these will call for able-bodied, active men, and inured, or who will become inured, to hard work, who will find abundant opportunity to learn everything about soldiering except actual participation in combats with the enemy. This service will not be the most attractive or desirable to those who would prefer to exercise their choice, but it is necessary in war time and army officers dislike to detail their fighting units to perform it. After an army captures prisoners they are assigned to certain tasks of this kind and the fighting forces kept in trim for duty at the front without obliging them to undergo fatigue duty. It is very important duty and must be performed by somebody.

If the President should declare these several classes of service noncombatant those persons who have been provisionally exempted or discharged on the ground of religious scruples or convictions will be eligible for call, the law expressly providing that such exemptions do not apply to combatant service. In such case it would appear that noncombatant "back-fire" from exemption from military service can best be avoided by declining to ask for exemption on any ground.

When the late Leasure B. Herbert, a track foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad, exerted himself to complete exhaustion seven years ago to avert a wreck and save human life, he never for a moment thought of himself or the price he would have to pay for his unselfish faithfulness. In all the long years of physical helplessness which resulted from this act he was sustained by the comforting thought that there were no moments of remorse for having failed in his duty to his employer and his fellow men. That was his greatest compensation.

While fixing the price of coal why not fix the price of some of the things the coal producer needs to fix coal ready to be exchanged for a price?

We are making no invidious comparisons but when Connellsville banqueted the boys of Company D and the Hospital Corps, the expense did not come out of what would have otherwise have been a part of the Company Fund. The boys got the feed and the fund, too—no "left over" of either.

Opportunity for advancement in the army waits for the man just as it does in civil life. This needs no better proof than that furnished by the Mount Pleasant youth who rose from a "rookie" to a second lieutenancy in less than three months.

Who will be the Hoover of Gasoline Control?

If the draft examinations keep up long enough **Provost Marshal General Crowder** will have a set of exemption-proof rules worked out.

The Fayette county boys went to the training camps for business, not to have a good time. That's why they are all coming home officers.

A real good "fixer" should have no trouble getting a government job these days, provided he has some good Democrat to fix it for him.

Who's the biggest who just now? "Hoo-ver, of course!"

The money in circulation in the United States on August 1 was $48.53 per capita. Of course this is determined by calculating how many persons have 53 cents or less and how few have $16.00 or more.

With China's declaration of war the ratio against Germany now stands 17 to 1. Sixteen to one was bad enough, 17 to 1 will be absolutely fatal.

No, "Anxious Reader," the passage of the Food Bill does not mean that the government will pay your grocery bill.

Now that we've settled the Food Bill, let's settle with Fool Bill.

Germany complains of our embargo on exports to neutral countries, which have had the habit of eventually reaching Germany, as a "thumb-screw policy." Whenever the shoe pinches Germany can be depended upon to whine.

It is the merest coincidence, of course that cabbages and candidates are beginning to head about the same time.

"There is no royal road to food conservation," says Food Dictator Hoover, who is destined to make a similar discovery respecting the road to food control.

Congress threatens to turn itself loose as a sort of summer Chautauqua combination. Has not the country suffered enough?

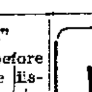
We will still have our monthly food bills, as well as our share in paying for the Food Control Bill.

Provost Marshal General Crowder is making it plain that this is not to be a single man's war.

Same With Patch on Trousers.

Boston Transcript.

How kind was nature to put our bald spot where we can't see it.



Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

The legal season for slaughtering squirrels begins September 1 and continues until January 1.

Grandmother Buttermore of East Main street celebrates her 86th birthday.

An excursion is run on the Baltimore & Ohio from here to Pittsburg to carry persons to view the ruins of a big fire on Fifth avenue.

Captain Lloyd Johnston and Robert Norris begin the erection of a four-room, two story, tenement house on the rear of their Main street lot.

Memorial services are held by the Knights of Pythias on the death of James E. Orbin and J. J. Moore, in Odd Fellows' hall.

Cards are out for the marriage of William Dull, popular Baltimore & Ohio yard conductor and Miss Rose Marietta, to be celebrated in the Methodist Protestant church.

Dawson has a gala day, the occasion being the celebration of the second anniversary of the organization of the Dawson council of the Jr. O. U. A. M. The Connellsville band furnished the music.

The coke car famine continues and the operators are complaining bitterly.

In a presidential straw vote, **James G. Blaine** is shown to be the favorite, beating out Grover Cleveland, Robert Lincoln, and others prominently mentioned for the honor.

The Everson mill property at Scottdale will be sold at auction September 6 by the assignee, W. Minor Smith, president of the Windsor Locks Steel company of Connecticut.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

Detailed report of the coke trade for the week ending Saturday, August 14, shows a total of 18,889 ovens in the region, of which 11,708 are in blast, and 6,601 idle, with a total estimated production of 123,614 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 7,047 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 3,000 cars; to points West, 2,679 cars; to points East, 1,368 cars; an increase of 605 cars from the previous week.

John F. Collins of South Connellsville, a seaman on the United States cruiser San Francisco, arrives home for a month's vacation with his relatives here. His term of service has expired but he re-enlisted.

A new company which will be known as the Uniontown Brewing company is organized with a capital stock of $100,000. Among the stockholders are Rockwell Marietta, A. D. Soisson, John A. Guiler, and Clair Stillwagon of Connellsville.

Captain G. A. Munson and Lieutenants S. M. DuShane and Alex J. Johnston of Company D attend a meeting, at Washington, of the line officers of the Tenth Regiment, called to elect a lieutenant colonel. Major James E. Barnett is chosen for the place, and Captain Everhart Bierer of Company C, Uniontown, succeeds Barnett as Major.

A new postoffice, Wirsing, is established in Fayette county, with William W. Wirsing as its first postmaster.

William O. Weniger of Uniontown opens a jewelry store on Main street here.

R. S. Paine is building a new double frame tenement house on the Carson lot, First street, New Haven.

William F. Kurtz Post Commander Thomas M. Fee leaves for Buffalo where he will represent the post at the national encampment.

Rudolph Leibner, formerly brewer for the Connellsville Brewing company becomes proprietor of the Union Brewery at Alverton.

Charles B. McCormick of the typographic force of The Courier is off duty this week fishing for bass at Indian Creek.

At the home of Professor and Mrs. O. P. Moser on West Cedar avenue, three night blooming cacti blossom one night and two the next, the unfolding of the flowers being witnessed by many persons.

A star chamber session is held by school board, all reporters being excluded. The chief topic of discussion is the selection of writing books for the year. The directors have a fight over the question of changing to the vertical system of writing.

Among the recent donations to the new Catholic church are a chime of bells for the tower and a check for $1,500 donated for sanctuary furnishings by a New York woman.

Rev. W. G. Stones, formerly rector of the Trinity Episcopal church, New Haven, dies at Dexter, Mich.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.

Detailed report of the coke trade for the week ending Saturday, August 17 shows a total of 35,253 ovens in the region, of which 32,755 are in blast and 2,498 idle, with a total estimated production of 420,146 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 13,862 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 3,849 cars; to points West, 5,604 cars; to points East, 900 cars; a decrease of 972 cars from the previous week.

William H. Brown, one of Connellsville's leading citizens, attorney, politician, and business man, dies after a short illness.

Large crowds gather to witness two steeplejacks making repairs to the tower of the Presbyterian church on Main street.

Miss Nellie Moyer, who has been teaching at West Leisenring, is transferred to Sitka to fill a vacancy there and Miss May Evans of Everson succeeds Miss Moyer.

J. P. Sharp of Philadelphia, a representative of the State Sabbath Observance association, comes to Connellsville and New Haven to aid the Fayette County Sabbath Observance association in its fight.

Among the attractions secured by the Y. M. C. A. for its lecture course are Senator Ben Tillman, the fiery South Carolinan, and Governor Cummins of Iowa, referred to as a presidential possibility.

Burgess A. R. Humbert of Confluence forbids all ball and croquet playing in the public park and great indignation among the townspeople results.

G. W. Wells of Tampa, Fla., is appointed master mechanic of the West Penn railways to succeed F. E. Whitney, resigned.

George Swearingen sells his store at Dunbar, and will retire from business. He has run a store at Dunbar for 27 years.

Captain H. A. Crow of Connellsville is elected commander-in-chief of the Army of the Philippines at the national encampment in Kansas City.

Greenwood wants to be annexed to New Haven. Residents kick on the Dunbar township taxes, which, they say, are too high.

A detail of the state constabulary, consisting of Sergeant Charles Jacobs and four troopers, come here to make Connellsville their headquarters for an indefinite time.

A plan to buy the water works is now under discussion by the Connellsville Merchants' association.

The home of Police Chief B. Rottler is the scene of a pleasant reunion in honor of Chief Rottler's mother, Mrs. Albertine Rottler, who has attained the age of 73 years.

Sure Sign of Old Age.

Detroit Free Press.

A man is getting old when he discovers that a pretty girl is silly.

Results of Examination in Draft Districts Nos 2 and 5

NO. 2 DRAFT SUMMARY.
ACCEPTED:
Harry Gibson Mason, Connellsville.
John William Jackson, Connellsville.
Richard J. Hice, Owensdale.
John W. Hough, Connellsville.
Lester Raymond Purbaugh, Connellsville.
Joseph H. Lieb,, South Connellsville.
Stephen L. M. Richey, Connellsville.
Carmen Pisquartti, Everson.
Benjamin F. Marietta, Connellsville.
Joseph F. Schlotterer, Connellsville.
John Wolak, Everson.
Max Koch, Connellsville.
Edward Louis Schotter, Connellsville.
Carlo Lattanzo, Connellsville.
Joseph Francis Riley, Connellsville.
Dominic Settecati, Scottdale.
PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED.
Donoto Vanava, Connellsville.
Clarence Trump, Mount Pleasant, R. D. No. 4.
Howard Nicholson, Connellsville.
Halfton Eutsey, Owensdale.
Francesco Renda, Connellsville.
Edgar W. Gilbert, Connellsville.
John Webster Beatty, Connellsville.
Andrew Oppman, Connellsville.
Kazmurz Sakowiez, Everson.
Ignatius Lang Soisson, Connellsville.
William Harry Thomas, Owensdale.
William Cossel, Connellsville.
Nicola Pullia, Connellsville.
Michael Santino, Connellsville.
Charles B. Anzell, Broad Ford.
Charles P. Gallagher, Connellsville.
Smith Whipkey, Broad Ford.
Richard Rutter, Connellsville.
Albert E. Lowery, Connellsville.
John Layman, Connellsville.
Wade H. Hixon, Pennsville.
H. P. Prion, Jr., Everson.
Donald S. Porter, Connellsville.
James L. Nowaski, Everson.
Charles P. Miecro, Connellsville.
Walter D. Detwiler, Connellsville.
Herbert L. Hoburn, South Connellsville.
Myers Lankey, Acme.
James Ray Crawford, Connellsville.
Paul B. Blackstone, Connellsville.
Walter Bishop, Everson.
Charles Spire, Stauffer.
Joseph Walozen, Everson.
John Harper, Jr., Everson.
Martin Ringler, Connellsville R. D.
John T. Felix, Everson.
James B. Armel, Mount Pleasant R. D.
Myrl Snyder, Scottdale, Star Route.
George Bosley, Connellsville.
James Howard Hendrickson, Connellsville.
Edgar E. Stehle, Connellsville.
Abraham Azar, Everson.
Thomas H. Baker, Pennsville.
Louis G. George, Everson.
Jan Kedrom, Everson.
Alfred B. Lint, Dawson.
PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED.
James J. McPartland, Connellsville.
Lewis E. Killinger, Everson.
Jacob M. Davis, Connellsville R. D.
Joseph W. Lewis, Connellsville.
Perry Trump, South Connellsville.
Carlo Caringola, Connellsville, (Alien.)
Harry Hoover, Connellsville.
Samuel C. Stillwagon, Connellsville.
John E. Ansell, Owensdale.
Andrew Lerch, Connellsville.
CLAIM EXEMPTION.
Jesse Welling, Dawson, R. D. 1.
Lyell Robert Reagan, Connellsville.
Frank Howard Baxter, South Connellsville.
William C. Brooks, Connellsville.
Louis Cover Gemas, Connellsville.
Harry Henry Franks, Connellsville.
William K. Newcomer, Connellsville, R. D. 1.
Earl Miller, Connellsville, R. D. 2.
Joseph Connors, Everson.
James Victor Shartzer, Dawson.
Theodore Harold Wildey, Scottdale.
George C. Herbert, Dawson.
Jonas Edward Cole, Laureville.
Rockwell Dull, Connellsville.
Steve Martin Smith, Owensdale.
FAILED TO APPEAR.
Walter I. Shindleducker, Scottdale.
Nick Hlogg, Connellsville.
Dominic Gallo, Dawson.
Charles Roosa, South Connellsville.
Skidmore Young, Connellsville.
Vinzani Guilic, Scottdale.
Pasquale Lolli, Connellsville.
Charles Davis Bailey, Connellsville.
Ben Wilson, Connellsville.
Frank Nickiow, Pennsville.
Pietro De Bominicis, Connellsville.
Hugh Robert King, Connellsville.

In District 5 the results of examinations held by the Local Board have been as follows to date:

ACCEPTED:
Otto Augustino, Dunbar.
George E. Mesco, Dunbar.
Carmine Patrilla, Adelaide.
Frederick W. Joy, Mill Run.
Wilson A. Foltz, Dunbar, enlisted headquarters dept. 10th Rgt., Aug. 8.
Joseph Lech, Vanderbilt.
James G. Walters, Vanderbilt.
Andrew Egnot, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
James Brown, Dickerson Run
John Mikolinko, Dunbar.
Raymond Miner, Mill Run
Roy Myers, Indian Head.
Luther Bryner, Dunbar.
Theodore Stiponoris, Leisenring.
William Boylen, Adelaide.
Ernest Masucio, Connellsville.
Charles W. Rankin, Dunbar.
Paul Sepuch, Adelaide.
Pompio Di Trobizio, Dunbar.
Joe Creco, Vanderbilt.
Walter Jacob McFarland, Ohiopyle.
Salvatore Mollins, Dunbar.
Orland Freed Leighty, Connellsville, R. D.
Harry J. Trenker, Dunbar.
Dominick Ciamano, Dunbar.
Charley Ponoporalla, Connellsville.
Matthew B. Seaton, Dunbar.
Harry F. Kesslar, Dickerson Run.
Thomas P. Quinn, Adelaide.
George Ed. Reid, Vanderbilt.
James F. Fornwalt, Connellsville, R. D.
John William Wilson, Vanderbilt.
Nicolo Corravisci, Dunbar.
Peter Adams, Adelaide.
Claude Edward Witt, Indian Head.
Guiseppe Izzi, Dunbar.
Harry Gibson Mason, Connellsville.
John William Jackson, Connellsville.
Richard J. Hice, Owensdale.
John W. Hough, Connellsville.
Comenico Comlono, Dunbar.
Lester Raymond Purbaugh, Connellsville.
Steve Nickalick, Leisenring.
Emerson Myers, White.
Robert McClintock, Connellsville R. D. No. 1.
Jesse Bryner, Ohiopyle.
James Minello, Adelaide.
Henry Vance Bailey, Connellsville.
Joseph Klink, Dunbar.
Nelson Collins, Ohiopyle.
Francis Joseph King, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
Daniel Ross Teets, Clifton Mills, W. Va.
CLAIMED EXEMPTION:
Gilbert Glover, 23, Markleysburg, wife and child.
Pete Solano, 22, Adelaide, aged parents dependent.
Dorsey Arnett, 22, Vanderbilt, wife and children.
Clyde D. Brooks, 25, Indian Head, wife and children.
John H. Baker, 27, Vanderbilt, alien with first papers.
Alfonso Visconti, 29, Dunbar, wife and child.
Nicholas Pernatozzi, 29, Connellsville, wife and two children.
Luther Rice Bell, 22, Leisenring, widowed mother dependent.
William K. Barricklow, 24, Vanderbilt, employed in transmission of mails, wife and child.
Harry Thomas Anderson, 27, Ohiopyle, wife and three children.
Ben H. Sipe, 28, Mill Run, wife and two children.
Joseph E. Shives, 28, Connellsville R. F. D., wife and child.
Alva Hills, 21, Dunbar, grandmother dependent.
John Adams Hill, 29, Connellsville, Box 478, wife and two children.
Edward Obler, 21, Indian Head, wife dependent.
John G. Morrison, 25, Ohiopyle, widowed mother dependent.
Ralph O. Prinkey, 29, Mill Run, wife and five children.
Arthur F. Raymond, 24, Dunbar, R. F. D. No. 1, wife dependent.
Charles Edward Newell, 26, Vanderbilt, wife and four children.
Irvin B. Fair, 27, Dunbar, wife and three children.
John Fugee, 23, Morrell, alien with no papers.
George Barrenenck, 28, Vanderbilt, wife and two children.
Frank Natlefsky, 25, Dunbar, R. D. 32, wife and child.
William Earl Hewitt, 30, Mill Run, wife and two children.
Vincenzo Gionforono, 29, Dunbar, wife and two children.
Joseph Gmitter, 24, Dunbar R. F. D. No. 32, wife and two children.
Herbert Rishenberger, 22, Connellsville R. F. D. No. 1, aged parents dependent for support.
Arthur E. Rishenberger, 26, Dunbar, wife and three children.
William Evans, 21, Dickerson Run, wife dependent.
Albert G. Lytle, 29, Ohiopyle, wife dependent.
Ross A. Lancaster, 30, Somerfield, wife and three children.
Frank Nicholson, 27, Normalville R. D., wife and two children.
Otto Baughman, 22, Morrell, widowed mother dependent.
Peter Peltz, 22, Leisenring, wife and child.
George Washington Ritenour, 26, Normalville, wife and child.
Leslie Nelson Wise, 30, Chalk Hill, wife and child.
John Christopher Bisel, 29, Somerfield, wife and child.
James Overly, 23, Indian Head, wife and child.
Robert L. Angeney, 21, Dunbar, wife and child.
Antonio D. Emilia, 27, Vanderbilt, alien resident.
Joseph Tinkey, 31, Champion, aged parents dependent.
Tony Pisanti, 23, Dawson, alien resident.
Andy Zolota, 26, Dunbar, wife and two children.
Peter Giano, 30, Vanderbilt, wife and seven children.
Steve Babajek, 22, Dunbar, wife dependent.
John Alvin Dougherty, 28, Dunbar, wife and child.
James L. Budd, 22, Dickerson Run, wife and child.
Howard R. Smith, 22, Connellsville, wife and two children.
Albert Bodkin, 28, Dunbar, wife and child.
James Stull, 24, Mill Run, religion.
Francesco De Orio, 27, Dunbar, wife and aged parents in Italy.
Michelo Romano, 28, Dunbar, wife and child in Italy.
Stephen Lumoordi,, 23, Connellsville, wife dependent.
John Pritts Geary, 37, Champion, aged parents dependent.
Russell Porterfield, 21, Normalville, wife dependent.
Walter White, 27, White, widowed mother dependent.
Joseph Kent, 23, Normalville, aged parents dependent.
REJECTED.
Charles F. Teets, Ohiopyle.
Dominick Sweeney, Leisenring.
Joseph Moore, Connellsville, R. D.
Philip H. Fieldson, Vanderbilt.
Wilson S. Basinger, Mill Run.
William Charles Cameron, Connellsville, R. D.
John Oliver Rankin, Elliottsville.
Rorey R. Haines, Clifton Mills, W. Va.
James R. Osler, Somerfield.
John Olynik, Vanderbilt.
Kostus Bachekostas, Vanderbilt.
Walter Eston Bodkin, 24, Dunbar, wife dependent.
Floyd A. Maust, 24, Elliotsville, wife and two children.
James D. Cooper,, 30, Dunbar, wife and three children.
Dennie Brooks, 23, Dunbar, wife and one child.
George A. Cossel, 23, Dickerson Run minister
James Smiley Smith, 29, Dunbar, widowed mother dependent.
Fred Falkenburg, 25, Connellsville, subject of Germany, residing in United States.
Rufus G. Clark, 27, Connellsville, wife and children.
Theodore C. Marietta, 26, Ohiopyle, employed in transmission of mails, wife and children dependent.
Harry Kearney, 30, Leisenring, wife dependent.
Absalom Steyer, 23, Mill Run, aged parents dependent.
Samuel M. Hawk, 27, Stewarton, aged parent dependent for support.
Alva P. Basinger, 26, Normalville, wife and two children.
John Egnot, 24, Leisenring, wife and child.
Ira S. Prinkey, 27, Mill Run, wife and child.
REJECTED:
Alexander Mitchell Newill, Champion.
Mike Stetz, Leisenring.
James Robert Harper, Dunbar.
John Harrison Hall, Dickerson Run.
Martin Vincent McIntyre, Leisenring No. 1.
Merl James Folk, Dunbar.
Kimmell Clinton Myers, Markleysburg.
Andy S. Hadak, Vanderbilt.
Alefterеos Komenos, Dawson.
Bert Rayman Shipley, Stewarton.
George Calvin Stewart, Ohiopyle.
Lucian Dale Johnson, Ohiopyle.
Guiseppe Pietraello, Leisenring No. 1
Walter Hegner, Morrell
John Stine, Dunbar.
Robert E. Adams, Dunbar.
CLAIMED EXEMPTION:
John Vlasick, 26, Dunbar R. F. D. 32, wife and one child.
John Martin Rifnosky, Dunbar R. F. D. 32, wife and one child.
Joseph B. Courtney, 36, Dunbar, wife and one child.
Walter Caton, 27, Brandonville, R. F. D. 1, wife and two children, member of Dunkard church.
John Bill, 22, West Leisenring, wife dependent.
Louie Marovick, 28, Dunbar, R. F. D. 32, wife and two children.
Charles Clifford Shipley, 26, Stewarton, wife and two children.
Andrew Hustosky, 27, Dunbar, R. D. 32, widowed mother dependent.
Bernard Kearney, 24, Leisenring, aged parents dependent for support.
Frank Cololongo, 27, Normalville, wife and three children.
Howard Lotta, 24, McDonaldton, aged parents dependent for support.
Walter Kelly, 28, Dunbar, R. F. D. No. 1, wife and two children
Clyde H. Warren, 25, Mill Run, wife and two children.
John S. Dowds, Dunbar, widowed mother dependent.
George G. Clelland, 27, Vanderbilt, wife and one child.
Mike Cado, 27, Dunbar, wife and three children.
Emidio Mosciacrello, 30, Dunbar, wife and three children.
Ira Blair, 23, White, aged parents dependent for support.
John Talpas, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
Nich A. Glabora, Vanderbilt.
Chester H. Mitz, Dunbar.
Joe Holtons, Dunbar, R. D. 32.
William E. Barnes, White.
John Medved, Dunbar.
Steve Gara, West Leisenring.
Joseph Henry Greaves, Dunbar.
John Joseph Kerwin, Ohiopyle.

ELKS HERE TO AID IN RAISING GREAT FUND FOR WAR WORK

Connellsville Lodge to Contribute About $900 of $1,000,000 Subscription.

The B. P. O. Elks are to raise a sum of $1,000,000, to be known as the Elks' War Relief Fund, and tonight the Connellsville lodge of the order will undertake to raise its share of the vast amount.

At the regular meeting Monday, a letter from the relief commission of the organization, headed by former Governor John K. Tener, was read, explaining the need of the fund.

Connellsville lodge will contribute between $800 and $900. The sum of $2 will be collected from each member in good standing on April 1 of this year.

The first activities of the relief commission will be directed toward the establishment of base hospitals at the front with the American Red Cross Society's aid, but with the identity of the order's gift at all time preserved, and the flag of Elkdom floating above these base hospitals.

The letter from Mr. Tener and his associates says that at the session of the grand lodge in Boston on July 10, "in proportion to one problem that faced the grand lodge and cried for quick solution, all others sank into insignificance. For years we have claimed to be the greatest and most patriotic of all American fraternities. The flag of our country is the only drapery upon our altars and is symbolic of that claim. Today the patriotism of the whole nation is on trial. Upon the fate of the present world war depends whether democracy shall perish from the face of the earth. The order as a whole demanded that the grand lodge do something in its name to effectively aid the nation, and of a character in keeping with the power and prestige of the order.'

The commission has not thought it wise at this time to call for payment of the entire million, but it has concluded to levy an assessment upon each lodge of an amount equal to $1 for every member carried upon its rolls as of April 1, 1917, this dollar to be paid on or before September 15. The second dollar asked of each member by the local lodge will be due at a later time, when another call will be made to fill out the million.

"Here," the letter proclaims, "is the one great solid princely gift in the entire order's name that will make it live in our country's history as a great patriotic fraternity that failed not the nation in its hour of need."

Deed Recorded.

One acre of land in Bullskin township has been transferred by G. D. Ansell to Francis M. Burnworth for a consideration of $1,000, according to a deed recorded in Uniontown.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

DEADLOCK KILLS SUNDAY CLOSING LAW IN COUNCIL

Measure to Prohibit Moving Picture Shows on Sunday Fails to Pass.

VOTE STANDS TWO TO TWO

Mayor Marietta and Councilman Duggan Opposed, Councilmen Pryce and West in Favor of It; West Insists on Vote; Was Introduced on May 21.

Council Monday, with a deadlocked vote, quashed the ordinance which would have provided against all Sunday moving picture or theatrical shows, for whatever purpose, charity or otherwise. The members lined up two to two on the roll call, and the ordinance is thus killed as effectively as if all had voted against it. Councilman L. L. West and M. B. Pryce voted yes, and Mayor Rockwell Marietta and Councilman John Duggan no. Councilman J. H. Guynn was absent.

The members, with the exception of Mr. West, were very chary about voting on the measure. It was not presented until Mr. West mentioned that something was being forgotten, and it was only at his insistence that decision was finally made upon it. City Clerk A. O. Bixler had laid his copy away somewhere and could not find it, whereupon Mr. West produced a carbon draft of the measure from his own pocket, and had it read.

The ordinance, introduced on May 21, would have prohibited all Sunday theatrical performances as unlawful at which an admission was charged or a collection taken, providing a $100 fine or 30 days' imprisonment for both promoter and house manager who violated the measure.

Mr. Duggan declared that he was not in favor of drastic legislation in these war times. Mr. West insisted that that had nothing to do with it.

"We're getting back to the old blue law business with this measure," said Mr. Duggan, "and while I'm not in favor of too open Sunday business, we don't want to run the closed business into the mud. Besides, the way that ordinance reads about taking collections, it might include churches and church services in it.'

Mayor Marietta said: "I've already guaranteed that there will be no more Sunday shows while I am in office. I'll see to that."

The ordinance was passed up for a time, but after Mr. West had several times demanded a vote, saying: "We might as well settle this thing now," Mr. Duggan said: "Well, if he wants to vote on it, I'm perfectly willing to get it settled."

Mr. Duggan's name called, he said: "Because there is a State law covering the subject, I vote no." Mr. Marietta also took the stand that the measure was unnecessary, declaring that he would see to it that there were no more Sunday shows, and voted in the negative. The other two members were in favor of it.

Mr. West had previously replied unintelligibly when his name was called for vote on a resolution turning over the $535 license money from the last two carnivals to the firemen. Clerk Bixler interpreted his vote as "yes," which made it unanimous, and the firemen will get their money.

J. J. Donnelly was elected city assessor for the coming year, by unanimous vote. This is Mr. Donnelly's second year in the place. His bill for $200 for this year's work was ordered paid.

Another attempt will be made to collect on street paving assessments by the city. "We are past the time," Mr. Duggan said, "when the city must be in the brokerage business, loaning money. It seems to me these property owners who won't pay up for the paving improvements are not giving the city a square deal."

"Everybody has lots of money now, too," said the mayor. "Why, they're carrying it around in tin buckets. What action shall we take to make them pay up?"

"Well, I'll take it up with our attorneys," said Mr. Duggan.

"How darn many times have you taken it up with the attorneys already?" the mayor wanted to know.

The old course was eventually decided upon, however, and it will be up to the city solicitors to devise ways and means for collecting the back payments.

Drastic action will be taken, however, against those who have refused to lay concrete sidewalks, though ordered to do so by the city over a year ago. By a resolution introduced by Mr. Duggan and approved by council, the purchasing agent was authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of sidewalks and curbs before the property of these people, in accordance with city specifications, and the work, done, by the city, will be charged to the property owners. Bids will be received Tuesday a week, when council holds its next meeting.

Mr. Pryce reported no fire loss during the month of July. Through an unfortunate occurrence, he said, there had been a break in the fire alarm system, but every precaution has been taken to make things safe, by advising the people to telephone alarms and keeping a man at the telephone continually. The piece of apparatus to put the system in shape again was shipped yesterday, he said, and is expected here today.

Mr. Duggan, in his street report, said that he had made arrangements by which prospects were bright for the county and Connellsville township to stand for the sewerage on Isabella road, about which there has been much discussion.

Much of council's time was spent in a discussion of the relative merits of certain kinds of paving, and the variety of brick tests.

BIDDLE HORNBECK, A FORMER DAWSON MAN DIES IN PITTSBURG

Cashier in Internal Revenue Office Passes Away After a Lingering Illness.

Following a lingering illness, Biddle Hornbeck, 53 years old, cashier in the Internal Revenue Collector's office in Pittsburg for the past four years, and a former New York Central trainmaster, died Friday afternoon at his home, 1230 Piedmont avenue, Dormont, Pa. He had been in poor health for over two years. Funeral services were held Sunday night at 8 o'clock from the family residence. The body arrived at Dawson Monday morning on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie train due at 10.30 o'clock and the interment took place at Dickerson Run Union cemetery immediately after the arrival of the train.

Mr. Hornbeck was born near Smithfield and for a number of years was in the employ of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. He entered the service of the company in 1894 as a brakeman and his promotions were rapid. He was yardmaster at Dickerson Run for 10 or 12 years and was later promoted to trainmaster. After holding that position for about three years he was made cashier in the Internal Revenue collector's office in Pittsburg, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Hornbeck was widely and favorably known throughout Fayette county. In politics he was a Democrat, being candidate for county sheriff in 1905. He was a member of the Dunbar township school board for 10 or 12 years and was secretary of the board at various times. Mr. Hornbeck was prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of James Cochran Lodge No. 614, Free and accepted Masons of Dawson; Uniontown Chapter No. 165, Royal Arch Masons; Uniontown Commandery Knights Templer; Uniontown Lodge of Perfection and Scottish Rites at Pittsburg. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum Lodge of Dawson.

Deceased married Miss Elizabeth Ambrose, who with two children, Mrs. Earl Bell at home and Roy Hornbeck survive. Mr. Hornbeck and his family resided at Liberty for a number of years and are well known in that community. The family moved fom there to Dormont. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mrs. John Kelly of Isabella road.

STORK VICTOR.

20 Births in District During Month and Only 14 Deaths.

The Stork beat the Grim Reaper very badly in their July race, since there were 20 births in the territory covered by Miss Clara Baker, deputy registrar of vital statistics, as opposed to 14 deaths. The detailed report for last month follows:

Births—Connellsville, 17; Connellsville township, 1; Bullskin township, 2; total, 20. Deaths—Connellsville, 10; Connellsville township, 2; Bullskin township, 2; total, 14.

Gets Year In Jail.

Charles Mihalska, 63, of Washington township, accused of enticing six year old John Turek to his room and then giving him intoxicants, was sentenced to a year in jail by Judge Reppert at Uniontown today.

Buys Uniontown Home.

Dr. C. H. Sherry of Uniontown, formerly located in Connellsville, has purchased the Barton Woodward property in Uniontown and will take possession September 1.

The Grim Reaper

EDWARD GROFF

Edward Groff, 33 years old, son of G. G. Groff of Confluence, died Friday night at the Groff residence following a lingering illness of complication of diseases. Services were held from the family residence Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Meyersdale Sunday. Deceased was single and is survived by his father, four brothers, A. T. Groff, postmaster at Confluence; Calvin Groff of near Confluence; Frank Groff, who is associated in business with his father; Harvey Groff of Dunbar, a Baltimore & Ohio telegraph operator, and Mrs. D. T. Fox of Conshohocken, Pa. His mother died a month ago.

MRS. HANNAH RANKIN.

Mrs. Hannah Parkhill Rankin, 68 years old, died Thursday at her home on the Clay pike, near Uppermiddletown, following an illness of several years. Rev. Myers of the United Presbyterian church at Laurel Hill officiated at the funeral held Friday from the Rankin home. Deceased is survived by her husband, Hugh Rankin; two sons, Altha of Washington, Pa., and Ewing at home, and two brothers, John Parkhill of Connellsville and Smith Parkhill of Uniontown.

ELLA KUZROAC.

Ella Kuzroac, one year old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kuzroac, died Thursday at the family residence

MRS. ELIZABETH HYATT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hyatt, 75 years old, widow of Andrew Jackson Hyatt, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. H. Trump at Reidmore. Mrs. Hyatt had been ill for some time past and since the death of her husband, which occurred at the Trump home May 18, last, her health failed more rapidly. Mrs. Hyatt spent most of her life at Scullton. She had made her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Trump since early in May. Mrs. Hyatt died about two weeks after his at the Trump home. Deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Trump, and a son, John Hyatt. Funeral from the Trump residence Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Hill Grove cemetery.

DR. R. C. FARQUHAR

Dr. R. C. Farquhar of Monongahela, Pa., died Sunday morning in St Francis hospital, Pittsburg. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of T. C. Farquhar at Monongahela. Deceased is survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Hambry, formerly of Connellsville, and three children.

MRS. LOUISA SHULTZ.

Mrs. Louisa Shultz, 67 years old, died Monday at her home in Bullskin township. Deceased is survived by 12 children. One other of her children is dead. Those surviving are: John Shultz, Connellsville; Mrs. Ida Sanner, near Moore Memorial church; Mrs. Sarah Rice, near Detwiler's Mill; Mrs. Sue Comp of Parsons, W. Va.; Richard Shultz of Wilkinsburg; Wyle Shultz, Scottdale; Mrs. Mary Ansell, Jimtown, near Dawson; Mrs. Matilda Sanner, South Connellsville; Mrs. Bella Clark, Jimtown; Mrs. Dessie Helms, Ambridge; Jesse Shultz, Flatwoods. Albert Shultz died one year ago last May. Cyrus L. Shultz, husband of the deceased, died four years ago, in October, 1912.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XII.

Procedure When a Wife or Other Person Files a Claim of Discharge on Behalf of a Married Man.

If the husband does not himself file a claim for discharge from the Selective Draft, with supporting affidavits, the wife or any person in respect of the husband may file such claim.

The form of the documents in either case is substantially the same as that to be used by a husband when filing the claim himself, with only such minor changes as are necessary to adapt the form to the purpose. If the wife, or other person, file a claim it must be supported by affidavits just as in the case of the husband's application, except that the affidavits of two heads of families must be made instead of one as in the case of the husband filing the claim.

When a claim of discharge is filed by a married man, or by his wife, or by another person not his wife, the marriage certificate, or a certified copy of it, must be presented to the Local Board. In case the certificate, or a copy thereof, cannot be procured the affidavit of two persons, stating that they were "present at the marriage ceremony of said persons, and witnessed the same," must be furnished.

If persons who witnessed the ceremony are not procurable the affidavits of two persons must be produced setting forth the fact, on part of each affiant, that "said person and his wife have, to my personal knowledge, lived together as man and wife at.................... for a period of ...." The foregoing proofs of claim, when filed by a person other than the wife, are to be accompanied by a sixth affidavit made by the wife and stating the fact of the dependence of herself or child or children upon the labor of her husband, and the approximate amount, if any, of the separate or independent income of herself or children.

For the purposes of the draft Rules and Regulations "labor" shall be construed "to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from income from dividends or rents cannot be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor."

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XIII.

Filing Discharge Claims of Those Having Widowed Mother, or Motherless or Orphaned Children Under 16 Dependent Upon Them.

A person who claims discharge from the Selective Draft on the ground that he is the son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support must file, within TEN days after filing his claim for discharge, a supporting affidavit on the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF A SON OF A WIDOWED MOTHER IN SUPPORT OF HIS CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

State of ....
County of .... to wit:

I, ... do solemnly swear that I am .... years old and reside at ...., and that my Serial Number, ..., was given me by Local Board ...., and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the .... day of ...., 191.., based on the ground that I am the son of a widowed mother dependent upon my labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I live with or (apart from) .... who resides at ...., that she is my mother and she is a widow and did not remarry; that during the past year I have actually contributed or expended for the support of my said widowed mother the approximate sum of .... dollars, that the approximate amount of her independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of the sums received from me and exclusive of any gifts, the same being mainly derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust for her was .... dollars; and she is dependent upon my labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act; that my income from which she received such support was mainly the fruit of my mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of my mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself at once, to report, in person, to said Local Board and notify it whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

Signature ....
Address ....

A second and third supporting affidavit are also to be filed, stating generally the same facts as appear in the affidavit of the son. One is to be made by the widowed mother and the other by a head of a family residing within the jurisdiction of the Local Board.

In case the son does not himself file a claim for discharge his mother or some other person, not his mother, may do so. When the claim is filed by the mother, two affidavits by heads of families must accompany the affidavit made by the mother. When some person not the mother files the claim in respect of the son, affidavits must be secured from two heads of families and also from the mother, in support of the claim.

The procedure in the case of a son claiming discharge on the ground that he has aged or infirm parent or parents and of a man who is the father of a motherless child or children under 16 years of age, or of the brother of an orphaned child or children under 16 years of age, dependent upon the labor of the claimant for support, is the same as in the case of the son of a widowed mother. The forms are the same with but minor changes to suit the several cases.

If the person called for service does not file a claim for discharge any person whether related to him or not, may do so.

Title and Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania

Of Advantage to You

You will find it a distinctive advantage to deal with the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania. Its strength and excellent service make it especially desirable as a depositary for your working capital.

Checking Accounts are solicited.

DO YOUR "BIT" TOWARD VICTORY AND PEACE

The boys who go to the front must be fed, clothed, armed, trained and transported.
This takes money—a great deal of money, which must flow from the people through the banks to the Government.
You are not asked to give but merely to save a little and deposit it in bank at liberal interest with good security.

Both your Saving and Checking accounts are welcome here.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
129 W. Crawford Ave., formerly Main, Connellsville, Pa.
"The Bank That Does Things for You."
Resources Nearly $3,000,000.00.

COUNTY YOUTHS WILL BE OFFICERS IN NEW U. S. ARMY

Dana Wright Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry Section.

JONES IS TRANSFERRED

Gets Army Commission But Is Now Training For the Aviation Service; Charles and Harold Robinson, Former Company D Members, Succeed.

The adjutant general of the army today announced the appointments of officers from among those who have been in the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., for more than three months past.

Homer Dana Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wright of this city, secures a second lieutenancy in the infantry section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, heading the list of appointees in that rank from the Eighth Company.

The Uniontown young men at this camp received appointments as follows: William R. Seamans, Harold L. Robinson, Jr., and Charles S. Robinson, second lieutenants in the infantry section; Dean D. Sturgis, first lieutenant in the infantry section; Wendell A. Stone, second lieutenant in the field artillery section, Officers' Reserve Corps; John C. Core, second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, National Army; Robert W. Patterson, second lieutenant infantry, and assigned to the Regular Army.

B. C. ("Casey") Jones, who has been transferred to the aviation training station at Ithaca, N. Y., is appointed first lieutenant in the infantry section.

Other appointments from this section are: Vincent R. Smith, Scottdale, and James M. Gulber, Smithfield, to be first lieutenants and Roy H. McClain, Mount Pleasant, second lieutenants in the infantry section, Officers Reserve Corps.

Henry T. Marshall, Brownsville, is made second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

All commissions date from August 15, from which time the appointees will be allowed 10 days' furlough before being assigned to their several stations.

COURIER ON FILE AT CAMP HANCOCK Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

The Young Men's Christian Association will follow the local soldier boys into their Southern training camp, having made arrangements to do all possible to relieve the monotony of life at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, where the Pennsylvania National Guard—some 25,000 strong—will be in training.

The association in its six buildings at Camp Hancock will provide correspondence material, phonographs, pianos and libraries. The Courier will be on file, for the benefit of the Company D boys who will want to read all about the happenings in Connellsville.

Individuals who wish to help the soldiers through the Young Men's Christian Association may send good music, disc records, framed pictures, and especially books, for the buildings. All may be sent by parcel post to George B. Landis, Camp Educational Secretary, Augusta, Georgia, who will distribute them to best advantage or in accordance with the request of the donors when such is made. The books may also be sent to the nearest library to be forwarded, since the association is co-operating with the American Library Association.

BERT HOWARD LEAVES TO REJOIN CRUISER DENVER

Bert Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard of Sycamore street, who is a member of the crew of the United States Cruiser Denver, left on No. 6 on Monday for New York to rejoin his ship.

Bert was home on a 10-day furlough. He was lucky to secure leave as only men whose homes were within 12 hours' traveling time of New York were permitted to leave their ships. During his experience as a sailor he has developed into a fine type of young manhood and is all enthusiasm about the Navy.

He was on one of the torpedo boats that convoyed the transports of the first American contingent to France.

PENNSVILLE BOY IN MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Merrill McFadden, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFadden of Pennsville has enlisted in the regular army. He is in the machine gun company of the 58th Regiment, stationed at present at Gettysburg camp.

ON LONG AUTO TRIP

Spokane Pair Start Home After Visiting Local Relatives.

Prof. and Mrs. H. P. Hickes of Spokane, Washington, who have been the guests of Mr. Hickes' sister, Mrs. C. R. Carothers of Sycamore street, have started for their western home by automobile. They crossed the continent in their car on a visit to eastern relatives and are now on their way back. Prof. Hickes is a draft eligible and he has been unable to get information as to whether he has been called. He will be examined somewhere enroute if he has been summoned in Spokane.

Their trip East took up three weeks and covered 4,000 miles. They camp out enroute.

BLACK RESIGNS.

Governor Requests Highway Commissioner to Quit.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 11.—Announcement was made at the state house today of the resignation of State Highway Commissioner Black.

It was stated that the resignation was the request of Governor Brumbaugh.

19 YEAR OLD YOUTH, ENLISTS MAY 20; NOW SECOND LIEUTENANT

From a rookie to a second lieutenant in the field artillery in less than three months is the rapid advancement of Ralph Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller of Mount Pleasant. He enlisted May 20 in the coast artillery and was later transferred to the field artillery. While on a 36 hour furlough at his home last week he proudly announced his promotion to be second lieutenant.

Young Miller, who will not be 19 until September, was graduated from the Mount Pleasant high school in 1916. He had had absolutely no military training when he enlisted.

DUNBAR AND MOUNT PLEASANT MEN WIN ARMY COMMISSIONS

Harry Wilson a Second Lieutenant and James J. Rehenck a First Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Announcement was made today of additional appointments to army commissions at the army training camps at Fort Benjamin Harrison. They include:

To be First Lieutenant Infantry Officers' Reserve corps, James J. Rehenck, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

To be Second Lieutenant Field Artillery Reserve, Harry R. Wilson, of Dunbar, Pa.

FORMER COMPANY C CAPTAIN COMMISSIONED

SOMERSET, Aug. 10.—Sergeant Samuel S. Crouse of Company C has received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the provisional army and has been assigned to the local command.

All the members of the company were interested when Sergeant Crouse showed them the letter which he received from Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart notifying him that Governor Brumbaugh had appointed him second lieutenant and assigned him to the company, of which he was formerly captain.

Lieutenant Crouse has been in the military game for probably 30 years and when the opportunity came to serve his country overseas he at once resigned his job as district lineman for the Western Union Telegraph company and reported for duty as a member of Company C.

ENGINEERS FEELING FINE, WRITES ROBERT CROUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crouse of South Connellsville have received a letter from their son, Julius Crouse, who is with the Fifth Regiment of Engineers, which recently arrived in England.

Mr. Crouse is the first of the local boys with the company to write home. He states after being on the way 11 days they landed safely, and all the boys are feeling fine.

THIS YOUTH NOT KEEN ABOUT LIFE IN "MOSQUITO FLEET"

"Don't join the 'mosquito fleet,' if you're figuring out what branch of the service you'd prefer," writes a friend of a former Connellsville man who has been in it several months. "All I've done is wash dishes, cook and stand guard. It's a great life if you retain your strength and tranquility of mind."

The writer goes on to state that he hears the "mosquito fleet" idea is to be given up and its members assigned to the honest-to-goodness naval service or permitted to take their places in the draft army.

There are quite a number of young men from this section awaiting call for service in the "mosquito fleet."

DEPENDENT MOTHER, NOT WIFE AND FAMILY, CLAIM

James Swinker of Morrell asks that the statement of his claim to exemption from draft be corrected. He claimed discharge because of a dependent mother, not on account of dependent wife and children for he is not married.

DR. A. J. COLBORN GETS A COMMISSION

Dr. A. J. Colborn has received his commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve corps. Other physicians in this vicinity receiving commissions are Dr. J. B. Carroll of Elm Grove and Dr. Lyon of Mount Braddock.

TWO LOCAL MEN WOULD ENTER AVIATION SERVICE

Stuart Minnis, son of Mrs. Mary Minnis of Snyder street, arrived home Wednesday night from Fort Meyer on a month's furlough preparatory to starting training for the aviation.

Louis Scolnick, the photographer has made application for entrance in the aviation service as a photographer. He is a draft registrant called for August 15.

CHINAMAN QUALIFIES; ASKS NO EXEMPTION

Of 34 examined in District No. 1 at Uniontown today, 22 asked exemption, two were rejected and 11 were accepted. Among those qualifying and not asking discharge was Lee Chong, a Chinese laundryman.

NEW CANDIDATES.

J. B. Kurtz to Run For Mayor; A. B. Kern For Director of the Poor.

J. B. Kurtz, three times burgess of Connellsville, will be a candidate for mayor.

Austin B. Kern of Mill Run has entered the race for the Democratic nomination for the office of director of the poor.

Senor Better.

John B. Senor of Keffer's Station, tax collector of Dunbar township, is able to be about his duties again after an illness of several days.

WILL BE ENOUGH GLASS JARS TO CAN ALL FRUIT

No Excuse for Not Preserving the Surplus of Perishable Products Grown During the Past Season.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that there will be enough glass jars, new and old together, during the entire canning season to take care of the bulk of the perishable fruits and vegetables.

Manufacturers state that of one type of jar alone 900,000 gross have been distributed during the present season. The manufacturing capacity for this type of jar is approximately 6,000 gross per day, or 85,000,000 jars during the next hundred days, and the capacity can be increased if necessary.

Manufacturers of other types of glass containers are prepared, it is stated, to turn out many thousand gross a day. Two weeks ago glass companies were ready to distribute immediately enough containers to hold over 81,000,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables.

The new jars to be manufactured in time for this season's canning, it is estimated, will enable American housewives to put up over 2,000,000 pecks of beans, corn, peas, tomotoes, peaches, plums, pears, and apples, raised in home gardens or bought in the market when the supply is plentiful.

These figures do not take into account the great quantities of jars in stores and on housewives' shelves.

Any kind of bottles, old or new, that can be properly sealed can be used instead of cans or jars for conserving many perishable food products, according to experts of the Department of Agriculture. While glass or crockery jars provided with sealing devices are needed for canning vegetables and fruits, bottles and jars not so provided can be used for some other products. Preserves, marmalades, jellies, and other fruit preparations in which thick syrup is used, can be put up in large-necked bottles and jars and sealed with paraffin, and fruit juices can be placed even in small-necked bottles.

PREVENTED WRECK

And Remained Invalid for Seven Years Afterward, Fate of L. B. Herbert.

A race to avert what might have proved a serious wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad about seven years ago, cost the life of Leasure B. Herbert, 41 years old. Mr. Herbert died Thursday afternoon at the family residence in East End, following an illness of paralysis with which he was stricken soon after his heroic act.

Mr. Herbert was track foreman for the company and in an effort to avoid the wreck he ran from Pennsville to Moyer to flag a train. When he reached Moyer he was exhausted from the heat and shortly afterwards he was stricken with paralysis. Since then he had been unable to work, and for the past three years had been confined to his bed in a helpless condition.

As a reward for his brave act and faithfulness, the railroad company placed Mr. Herbert on the pension list and gave his family a pass on the railroad.

Mr. Herbert was a son of Allen and Mary Workman Herbert, the latter deceased, and was well known. In adition to his widow and father, the latter residing in Connellsville, deceased is survived by two children, Mary and Ray Herbert. Funeral services were held from the house on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at 2 o'clock from Mount Olive church. Rev. J. S. Showers, of the United Brethren church, and Rev. Long officating. Interment in Mount Olive cemetery.

GETS BANKING LICENSE.

F. A. Kall Authorized to Conduct Private Institution Here.

F. A. Kall has been licensed by the State Banking Commission as a private banker. His license is dated August 8 and entitles him to all the privileges of the private banking act.

For about three years Mr. Kall conducted his banking establishment on East Crawford avenue as the Foreign Department of the Citizens National Bank. This privilege was denied him because he was at considerable distance from the bank proper. Now he is licensed in the name of F. A. Kall. He has been in the banking business here for 25 years.

White-Schaffer.

Miss Virgie Irene White, of Hunker, and William Harvey Schaffer of Murraysville, were married Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. William Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Stanton, of which the bride is a member. The ring ceremony was performed at Rev. Hamilton's home at Scottdale. The bride is the eldest daughter of J. E. White, mail carrier at Hunker. The bridegroom is field agent for the Philadelphia Gas company.

Will Reside Here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Jones and baby, Evelyn, of Pittsburg, have taken an apartment in the Colonial building, South Pittsburg street. Tuesday Mr. Jones left to join a Canadian regiment in which he recently enlisted. Mrs. Jones, who before her marriage was Miss Mara Lloyd Johnston, daughter of Captain Lloyd Johnston, and little daughter, will remain here until the war is over.

Vanderbilt Lot Sold.

A lot adjoining the railroad in Vanderbilt has been transferred by George M. Strickler to O. W. Mosser for a consideration of $150, according to a deed recorded in Uniontown.

Uniontown Gets Safety Gates.

Uniontown has had its first safety gates installed, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad putting them into operation at the Gallatin avenue crossing yesterday.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

COMMANDER OF THE CHARLESTON WANTS 100 HELMETS NOW

Writes Local Navy League Comforts Branch Chairman Men Need Them at Once.

Mrs. J. Melvin Grey, chairman of the Charleston Comforts Branch of the Navy League has received a personal letter from the commanding officer, E. H. Campbell of the Cruiser Charleston in which he enclosed a picture of the Cruiser Charleston passing through the narrowest cut of the Panama canal. The cruiser is first class, 9700 tons, complement 800 men, laid down in 1902, and completed in 1906. The length is 424 feet, the beam 66 feet and speed 22 knots.

Commander E. H. Campbell has commended Mrs. Grey and the women in their patriotic desire to co-operate with the Navy in making the men as comfortable as possible during severe weather. The only adequate protection against submarines is a vigilant look out, and personal comfort adds materially to the vigilence of the look out. If it is not asking too much of the women Commander Campbell would like to have 100 helmets as soon as possible. The comforts committee has already received 60 helmets, and persons who have not completed full sets, but have finished the helmets are asked to turn them in not later than Tuesday. They will be given credit for the entire set when the other articles are completed. The services of any persons desiring to knit helmets will be greatly appreciated by the committee. Mrs. Grey wishes the women who are engaged in the work, to know that their willingness, patience and wonderful cooperation in the work, is greatly appreciated. She feels confident that the 100 helmets will be shipped in a few days.

A splendid knitting was held yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie Free library, the largest number of completed sets as yet being turned in. Quite a number of women are being held up with their work on account of being unable to get heavy weight yarn. The comforts committee is in receipts of a telegram from the Minerva yarn firm stating that the quality of yarn desired has been shipped. It will be on sale at the comforts committee office on the second floor of the Title & Trust building Tuesday afternoon. The office is equipped with a Tri-State phone No. 785.

The following persons have pledged sets: Mrs. Jerry Smith, Mrs. Cora Buttermore, Mrs. William Bishop, Miss Minnie McDiffett, Miss Mae Traynor, Mrs. W. E. Richter, Mrs. William Dull, Miss Ivy Mason, Mrs. E. C. Higbee, Miss Mary McConnell, Mrs. A. D. Soisson, Mrs. George Munson, and Mrs. Jean Halstead Davidson, each one set. Mrs. Davidson's set has been finished for some time, but was being used as a model, and for this reason was not turned in until the last meeting. Mrs. William Bishop has completed two sets; Mrs. Mottershead, Mrs. Keli Long, Mrs. A. B. Hood and Mrs. Ida M. Seaman, each one helmet; Mrs. S. S. Stahl, Mrs. W. F. Richter, Mrs. Jane Carson, extra wristlets; Miss Beulah Gilmore, a scarf and wristlets; Mrs. Marie Thorstenson a sweater and scarf; Mrs. Sarah Gulbord, one scarf. A donation of $2.00 was received from Miss Sarah Seaton. The total number of extra helmets completed by Mrs. Seaman is five.

BELL-BOCKEL CO.

Awarded Contract for the Pennsville Road; To Use Brick.

The contract to build three miles of improved road between Stone bridge at Poplar Grove and Pennsville, thus completing the link of paved road between Connellsville and Scottdale was Friday awarded by the county commissioners to Bell-Bockel company of Altoona. The firm's figure for brick was $133,170.09 and for warrenite surface $119,215.66. Brick will be used if it is possible to secure paving blocks; otherwise the commissioners will seek permission of the grand jury to use warrenite. There is a scarcity of paving block at this time.

The Bell-Bockel company started work on Monday and will pave the road in sections so as not to close it to traffic entirely. The section between Stone bridge and Moyer will be completed first.

The Bell Bockel company was also awarded the contract to construct the Fairbanks-New Salem road. Its price for brick was $41,659.64 and for warrenite surface $37,129.05.

The Pennsville road is being built by the county under an agreement whereby the state will expend a like amount on some other road in the county. The highway is part of the Sproul route. The Bell-Bockel company is now engaged in paving the road from Pennsville to Iron Bridge, near Scottdale.

SEEKS MISSING WIFE.

Jacobs Creeks Man Says Spouse and Perhaps Five Children Are Gone.

Peter Vargo of Jacobs Creek is seeking his wife and family. The exact size of his family he does not know. In an advertisement printed in The Courier Thursday he says they numbered four when they left home but are "probably five now."

The wife and family of indetermined numbers left home on Sunday, July 23. Any news of their whereabouts will be appreciated by the anxious father.

Harry Shaffer Home.

Harry B. Shaffer, who was stricken with apoplexy over a week ago in Pittsburg, was brought to Connellsville Thursday from the Allegheny General hospital, and removed to his home in Lincoln avenue. Mr. Shaffer stood the trip very well and at the Shaffer home today it was stated that his condition was much improved.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

GOOD APPLE BUTTER FROM WINDFALLS.—HOME CANNED.

Wash your glass jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality.

Or wash well-glazed stoneware jars and covers.

Boil empty jars for 15 minutes.

Measure the apples.

Wash and slice into small pieces.

Add 4 gallons of water for each bushel of apples.

Boil until fruit is soft.

Rub through a screen or sieve.

To the pulp from each bushel of apples add 2 gallons of concentrated cider

Bring to a boil.

Add 12 pounds of sugar.

Cook until proper consistency.

Add spices, cinnamon, and cloves, to taste.

When butter is as thick as desired pour it at once into hot jars and seal immediately.

DON'T MISS ANY STEP.

(Cut this out NOW and save it.)

SUCCESS OF BUFANO CELEBRATION DEPENDS ON PEOPLE OF CITY

Promotor Declares He Has Done Everything Possible Without Aid of Community.

The success of the big celebration day planned by Antonio Bufano, to be held here at some future date, now rests with the residents of the city. Mr. Bufano says he has done all that is possible without the aid of the community and that now it is time for the citizens themselves to take a hand.

On a trip to New York two weeks ago, Mr. Bufano secured the support of E. S. Porter, a former Connellsville man, and others who are interested in the celebration, the purpose of which is to secure funds for the benefit of the Red Cross and Navy League. He asked that a meeting of the committee which was to head the celebration and a date was set, but not a single member turned out. Since then Mr. Bufano has done nothing more but he is ready to take up the matter at any time a committee is ready to consider it.

"I have put all the time and energy into the movement that anyone could," said Mr. Bufano, "and I have also spent some money, having made several trips to New York."

At one meeting held some time ago, the committee asked Mr. Bufano to make definite arrangements with some of the celebrities he intends bringing here, so that a program could be arranged. This has been done, but the committee failed to meet to hear the report.

In connection with the celebration plans, the committee took up the proposition to organize a war fund committee to handle all financial matters in connection with the war. The purpose of the committee was to administer to the needs of those who might be made dependent by casualties in the war or to supply the Navy League or Red Cross with necessary funds. No further action has ever been taken in this matter, either.

ENTERTAINS CIRCLE

Adelaide Methodist Episcopal People Meet at Mrs. Cameron's Home.

Mrs. William Cameron entertained the Ladies' Home Circle of the Adelaide Methodist Episcopal church at her home in Adelaide Saturday evening. Various games were played and there was music by Misses Cossell and Cameron. A dainty lunch was served by the ladies of the circle, and all present declared that they had spent a pleasant evening. Those attending were:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cossell, I. J. Cossell, Mrs. Emma Kalbaugh and daughters, Hazel and Goldie, Mrs. August Ottenburg and son William, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blacey and daughter Henrietta, Mrs. Dora Colbert, Catherine Burnes, Catherine Hunker, Nellie Burns, Margaret Oswald, Margaret Hanley, Catherine Cunningham, Lydia Morgan, Meredith Coligan, Miae Finley, Alescandra Rhynoskey, Thomas Bartly, Thomas Quinn, Daniel La Porte, Walter Schroyer, Nelson Skyles, Ray Johns, Donald Edwards, Frank Coligan, H. M. Alescandra. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ridley of Youngstown and Mr. and Mrs. William Nugent of Masontown.

OIL ADVANCES.

Pennsylvania Crude Variety Quoted at $3.25, Highest Price in 20 Years.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Pennsylvania crude oil today reached the highest price in more than 20 years when the South Penn Oil company announced an advance of 15 cents, making the quotation for that grade $3.25.

Other grades of crude oil were advanced to the following quotations: Mercer black, $2.23; Corning, $2.50; Cabell, $2.47; Somerset, $2.30 and Ragland, $1.10.

Dog Fund Large.

Fayette county has collected in 1917 dog taxes $5,538.75, which is the largest amount collected in the first seven months of any year recently. There have been few sheep killed by dogs this year, but this in a measure is due to the fact that so many farmers have stopped raising sheep. The sheep claims paid by the county this year amount to $5.25, leaving over $5,000 in the country treasury from the taxation of dogs to be diverted to other uses.

Suffers Sprained Ankle.

While on a business trip to Elkins, W. Va., F. W. Wright suffered a sprained right ankle when his ankle turned. He is able to be about with the aid of a crutch and cane.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XIV.

Discharge of Persons Who are Members of Religious Which are Against War or Participation Therein.

When a person, who is a member of a well-recognized religious sect or organization whose existing creed or principles forbid its members participating in war in any form, wishes to secure discharge from the Selective Draft, he must file a claim within SEVEN days from the date of mailing the notice of call, then within TEN days thereafter file a supporting affidavit on the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON WHOSE DISCHARGE IS SOUGHT.

State of ....

County of ....

I, ... do solemnly swear that I am...... years old, and reside at...................... ...., and that Serial Number, ... was given me by Local Board ...., and that my claim for discharge was filed with said Local Board on the ....day of .... 191.., on the ground that I was a person who was a member of a well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said well-recognized sect or organization.

I do further solemnly swear that I am a member in good faith and standing of the .... which, on the 18th day of May, 1917, was organized and existing as a well-recognized religious sect or organiaztion whose existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form.

I do further solemnly swearthat my religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

I do hereby bind myself to report in person and to notify said Local Board, at once, whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

Signature ....

Address ....

The foregoing affidavit must be accompanied by a second made by the clerk or minister of the sect or organization to which the claimant belongs setting forth the facts in the case, and obligating the affiant of the second affidavit to at once notify the Local Board if the claimant ceases to be a member of the sect or organization, or if the existing creed or principles of it are changed so as not to forbid its members participating in war in any form, or whenever the conditions entitling such person to discharge cease to exist.

While persons who are members of certain religious sects or organizations may be relieved from military service, the Selective Service Act expressly provides that "no person so exempted shall be exempted from any service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant." A certificate to that effect shall be issued when, in the opinion of the Local Board, the claim for discharge shall have been substantiated.

In the case of a person convicted of a felony his claim for discharge is to be supported by a certificate made by the clerk of courts setting forth the facts of such person's conviction.

Each Local Board shall decide, subject to appeal, each claim for exemption or discharge within three days after the affidavits in support of the claim have been filed with the board.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XV.

Discharge From Military Service.

After a claim for discharge from the Selective Draft has been properly filed, supported by affidavits as required, and the Local Board is of the opinion that the claim has been substantiated and the right to a certificate been established, a certificate in the following form shall be issued:

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

This certifies that a claim for discharge having been filed with this Local Board on the .... day of ...., 191.., by or in respect of the person named herein, on the ground that such person was .... and said claim, in the opinion of this Local Board, having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, therefore .... who resides at ...., whose Serial Number, ..., was given him by this Local Board, is hereby discharged from immediate liability to serve under the present call for military service of the United States made by this Local Board.

The person to whom this certificate is issued must report to this Local Board as follows: ....

This certificate expires on the .... day of ...., 191 .., and is thereafter null, void, and of no effect unless before said date it is renewed.

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and the Rules and Regulations prescribed thereunder, amongst which are:

1. It shall not continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.

2. It may at any time be revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this Local Board so as to render such person liable to military service, or it may be renewed.

3. The person to whom it is issued shall immediately report in person and shall notify this Local Board of:—

(a)—The discontinuance of the cause for the issuance of this certificate, or

(b)—Any change which might modify in any way the cause of his discharge.

4. Upon receiving notice that this certificate has been revoked, withdrawn, modified, or renewed, the person to whom it is issued shall at once present it in person to this Local Board and surrender it.

5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required, or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.

6. The decision granting this certificate is subject to review on appeal, and may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the District Board having jurisdiction. This certificate may be affirmed, modified or withdrawn in accordance with the decision of such District Board.

Local Board ....

By .... Chairman

.... Secretary.

Dated this . ... day of.................... 191...

If the evidence discloses, in the opinion of the Local Board, a definite date when the conditions entitling the person to a certificate will cease to exist, such date will be specified as the date upon which the holder will report to the board. Such date may also be fixed as the date of expiration of the certificate, at which time it is the duty of such person to immediately report to the Local Board.

No certificate of discharge shall be conditioned on the person to whom it is issued entering into or continuing in the employment of any designated employer, but may be conditional on a person engaging in or continuing in some particular class of employment.

ENGINE LOSES BELL.

Pennsylvania Locomotive Drops Gong Near Fayette Street Crossing.

The Pennsylvania train bound for Uniontown, due here at 7:10 o'clock Friday lost its bell while passing through the city.

The bell tumbled off at the Fayette street crossing, but it was evidently not missed until the station was neared. It was necessary to sound a warning with the whistle. It was located by a track foreman who found children in that section ringing it vigorously.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier, $2.00 a year in advance.

Summary Auditors Report.

AUDITORS REPORT OF THE School District of the City of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania ending Monday, July 1, 1917, filed August 7, 1917, at No. 477 June Term, 1917, and confirmed NI SI, and unless an appeal be taken within thirty days, the same will be confirmed absolutely:

GENERAL FUND		
Expenditures	$108,201 09	
Vouchers outstanding July 15, 1916	35.00	108,236 09
Total receipts		101,311.12
Overdrawn		6,924.97
Vouchers unpaid prior to audit		19.5
Actual overdraft, July 1, 1917		6,665.4
Sinking Fund No. 1		
Total receipts		11,274.6
Total expenditures		10,436.61
Balance		$ 638.0
Sinking Fund No. 2.		
Total receipts		16,277.61
Total expenditures		5,638.20
Balance		$ 10,639.41
Bond Issue Account.		
Total receipts		258,151.43
Total expenditures		162,761.72
Balance		$ 95,389.70
Vouchers outstanding July 1, 1917		920.00
Actual Balance, July 1, 1917		$ 96,309.70
RESOURCES		
From all sources including value of all school property		$624,512.0
LIABILITIES		
Amount due on unsettled bills		220.00
Overdraft, General Fund		6,885.41
Amount borrowed and unpaid including all bonded indebtedness		336,000.00
Total liabilities		$343,105.41
Resources in excess of liabilities		$281,406.67

GEORGE M. RATHMELL,
Prothonotary.
9aug3t-w

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1103 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1947

RAIN NO DAMPER TO ARDOR OF WEST PENN PICNICKERS

Two-Hour Downpour Only Delays Sports Program Which Starts at 5.30 O'clock.

FLAG RAISING A FEATURE

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen Makes a Patriotic Address; Children's Carnival Held in Pavilion; All Babies Judged "Prettiest;" Given Candy.

Although rain fell for almost two hours Wednesday it did not put a damper on the spirits of the picnickers at the twelfth annual outing of the West Penn employes and their families at Oakford park. The sports program in the afternoon was delayed for a time but it was finally staged, starting at 5.30 o'clock.

The feature of the day was the flag-raising at 2 o'clock at which Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen made a patriotic address. He was introduced by Attorney L. B. Brownfield of Uniontown. Miss Mary Armstrong of Scottdale was soloist.

On account of the rain in the afternoon, a children's carnival was held in the dancing pavilion. The kiddies lined up on the floor and marching around to the orchestra music each received flags, horns, red, white and blue caps, and lolly-pops. Babies were lined up with their mothers on the green, and each tagged with a blue or pink ribbon, for boy or birl. To each ribbon was attached a dainty baby pin. There was no effort to judge, the committee deciding that would be too difficult a task and each mother was given a box of candy as a prize.

In the drawing contest Mrs. Frank Buttermore of Greensburg held the lucky number, 1644, and won a $2.50 gold piece. In the prize waltz, Miss Lucy Bittner of Connellsville won the lady's prize, a silk umbrella, and Philip Apple of Greensburg, won the men's prize, a fountain pen.

Other prizes and prize winners follow:

Baseball throw—women over 18—Mrs. Henry Sibert of Connellsville, prize, electric dat iron.

50-yard dash for girls over 15—Mary Engster of McKeesport, prize, $2.50 in gold.

Mothers' guessing contest, guessing how many beans in a jar—Mrs. Harry Emory of Greensburg. The jar contained 1,095 beans. Mrs. Emory guessed 1,100. Prize, large aluminum kettle.

Girls' peanut race—Sadie Varndell of Uniontown, prize, box of candy.

Human burden race—Teams captained by E. Stahl of Greensburg, and A. O. Wiltrout of Uniontown, contested. Stahl's team won. Members of the team were: H. O. Pahel, Joe Pratt, J. J. Evans, S. C. Campbell and W. D. Detwiler, prize, box of cigars.

50-yard backward dash for men over 18—R. A. Black of McKeesport, prize, pair of cuff links.

Motorman's race—Harry Kennedy of Greensburg, prize, pair of gloves.

Conductor's race—C. A. Beeman of Connellsville, prize, pair of gloves.

Tug-of-war—Team captained by Frank Buttermore of Greensburg. Losing team captained by G. W. Carpenter, of Irwin, prize, box of cigars.

Tug-of-war for linemen—Team captained by W. R. Kooser of Connellsville. Losing team captained by E. Stahl of Greensburg, prize, box of cigars.

50-yard dash—power house and mechanical department—Walter Detwiler of Connellsville, prize, suit overalls and cap.

Boys' race—under 12—Burnette Kooser, Connellsville, prize, bathing suit.

Dancing was free to everyone during the afternoon from 1.30 to 5.30 o'clock. Kiferle's orchestra furnished the music.

The members of the general picnic committee are: W. S. Anderson, chairman; E. R. Kooser, invitations, (employes); T. B. Donnelly, invitations (friends); W. M. Rodgers, sports; Daniel Durie, transportation; L. E. Hankison, first aid; C. I. Cottom, official photographer; J. V. Connell, dance and music; P. A. Meyer, refreshments; W. R. Kenney, patriotic; C. M. Gear, safety; O. C. Hartley, park; N. E. Woolman, automobile.

The "late men" and their friends will picnic next Tuesday at Oakford Park.

SEEKS HUSBAND

North Braddock Woman and Family Are in Destitute Condition.

In a letter to Chief Rottler, Mrs. Emma Dougan of North Braddock, asks him to locate her husband, Thomas J. Dougan, sometimes called Duffy. According to the letter he has been missing from home since February 8, when he left saying he was going for a shave and never returned.

Mrs. Dougan says she has three children to support, and as both parents are living she cannot place them in an institution. She says she does not know what will happen to her and her family during the coming winter, as they are without shoes and proper clothing now. She says a mind reader said her husband was in a camp with several other men in Connellsville. A picture, cut out of a group, came with the letter. Mrs. Dougan asks to have the newspapers publish her story, thinking that if her husband reads it he might return.

"Today I have but five cents in the world," the letter continues on. "I have three children living and seven dead. Ten babies in 12 years and only 33. Some weeks I have lots of work while again I have little. This week I had only one day's work. I am almost insane, nothing to eat and no money. God seems to be so long answering my prayers, but I will not give up hope."

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

HOW TO CONSERVE STAPLE FOODS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—How to Use Fresh Fruit and Vegetables as Conservers of Staple Food, is the subject of a bulletin to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced today. In order that this bulletin may be ready in practically unlimited quantities for the emergency campaign now being conducted by the department to save perishable fruits and vegetables which are going to waste in 24 states of the union, orders were given this morning to the government printing office to put this bulletin on fast presses.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 copies can be turned out daily, and this rate will be kept up as long as the need and the demand last. Caroline L. Hunt, Scientific Assistant, Office of Home Economics, is the author of the bulletin, which is known as Farmers' Bulletin 871. Copies will be mailed free on request to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ENGINEERS' PROGRAM INDICATES STRENUOUS LIFE FOR CITY BOYS

Hard Work Laid Down For Regiment Organized in Pittsburg and Now in France.

Connellsville boys who joined the Engineers' Regiment which trained in Pittsburg and is now in France will find their life no bed of roses. The following statement as to their duties has been given out:

"American engineers must undertake large operations in the construction and repair of bridges in France. They must repair and maintain the roads and highways over which our supplies will be brought up to the battle line. Much of the latter work will be done within range of the enemy's guns.

"Our engineers will equip the wharves and piers in France utilized by American forces with the terminal facilities required by our armies. The lumber for this work will be cut from European forests by regiments of American foresters.

"Experts will install electric plants which will furnish lights to the trenches, dugouts, storehouses, etc. The powder houses will be "dug in" in such a way as to protect them from shell fire.

"It is the duty of the corps of engineers to furnish an adequate water supply for the large bodies of men suddenly placed in localities where the entire water supply is already needed for the small civilian population. Our experts are already in France studying this problem.

"Well-driving apparatus, pipe and all necessary supplies will be sent over. Settlements in which our troops will stay will be piped as is done under an American city system. Material for extensive standard gauge and narrow gauge railroads will be sent to Europe to enable the engineers to carry out their task. The lines to be built will both transport our troops to the front and handle all transportation behind the firing line.

"The engineers corps will carry its own rolling stock to the theater of war. This, in itself, will be a gigantic operation.

"Special mining companies will be formed for the purpose of carrying on the intricate operations involved in modern trench warfare. For this work expert miners will be chosen."

AID HOME BUILDERS

Building and Loan Associations Assist 24,024 Families.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 9.—Pennsylvania building and loan associations helped to buy or build 24,024 homes during 1916, and the 1940 associations reported to the State Banking Department showed assets of $298,827,066.86, a gain in a year of $22,433,755.87, while they reported 625,003 shareholders having 5,105,313 shares. The receipts increased $14,012,183.96 over 1915.

The report covers the last year in which William H. Smith of Philadelphia was commissioner and Daniel F. Lafean, the present commissioner, merely announces the figures, thanks the attaches of the department and says that, as another report will be made for 1917 before the Legislature meets, he will make recommendations or comments at that time.

During 1916 there were 139 associations chartered, 19 stricken from the list through receiverships, retirement from business or other reasons, while 50 failed to report, for which two Scranton associations were promptly fined.

FIREMAN INJURED

Steps Off Engine and Falls Off a Trestle.

Walter Snyder of Blaine, W. Va., a fireman on the Connellsville division of the Western Maryland railroad, suffered several bruises about the body Wednesday when he fell through a bridge near Mount Savage, Md. He was removed to the Western Maryland hospital at Cumberland for treatment of his injuries.

Snyder left Cumberland early yesterday evening for Dickerson Run. When near Mount Savage the train stopped with the engine standing on the bridge. Snyder climbed from the engine in the darkness, not knowing it was on the bridge, and fell through the timbers to the ground several feet below.

Undergoes Operation.

James Cole of the West Side, 28 years old, a West Penn street car conductor, underwent an operation for appendicitis Thursday morning at the Cottage State hospital.

COUNTY DISTRICTS FACE SHORTAGE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Attractive Offers Made by Some Townships to Recruit Instructors.

NO EXEMPTION FOR MEN

School Boards, Under Recent State Law, Required to Pay Half of Male Teachers' Salaries to Their Dependents if They Go Into the Service.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 11.—Whether the war has anything to do with it or not the school directors of many districts of Fayette county are finding that they are face to face with a scarcity of teachers. Superintendent John S. Carroll, of the Fayette county schools, predicted some months ago that there would be a shortage of teachers, and reports coming to the county seat are to the effect that there are many townships and boroughs in this county where teachers are needed to begin the school term next month. One township today was offering $80 per month for a teacher for a one-roomed rural school.

It is evident that there will be a greater shortage of teachers, especially among the young men, within the next few months. According to the provisions of a statute which was passed at the recent session of the legislature and which has been signed by Governor Brumbaugh, male school teachers having dependents are to be taken care of if they are drafted or if they enlist in the United States forces. This law provides that their positions shall be held for them and that the school districts shall pay to their dependents one-half the amount of their salaries while in the army or navy, the amount not to exceed $2,000 per year. It is expected that this measure will have the effect of taking a number of teachers from the schools of this county.

Superintendent Carroll announced today that he has secured Dr. Frank W. Wright of Boston, Mass., as one of the instructors for the 1917 institute which is to be held here the week before Christmas. Dr. Wright formerly was superintendent of the Uniontown city schools and is now deputy commissioner of education in Massachusetts, having charge of the high school work in that state. He has been one of the institute instructors for several years, and is perhaps the most popular of all instructors with the teachers of this county. Dr. Wright has also been secured for the Westmoreland county institute to be held in Greensburg the same week. He will divide his time between the two counties.

The annual School of Methods for Fayette county teachers is to be held in the auditorium of the Uniontown high school next August 24 and 25. Arrangements are now being completed for this event by Superintendent Carroll, and some well known speakers will be here to address the teachers. The School of Methods was instituted several years ago by Superintendent Carroll primarily for the teachers of little or no experience, but in the last year or so it has become so popular with the teachers that a great number of the county's oldest and most experienced teachers have been attending. Record is kept by Superintendent Carroll of the teachers who attend the School of Methods and they are given credit for their attendance.

WILL NOT FILE ANSWER

Kephart Outlines His Action in the Snyder Mandamus Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—State Treasurer will not file an answer in the mandamus proceedings instituted by the Attorney General to compel him and Auditor General Snyder to recognize the four department heads who were appointed by Governor Brumbaugh after being rejected by the Senate. Treasurer Kephart has taken little interest in the case and he was only named in the alternative writ of mandamus issued by the Dauphin county court as a matter of form. Snyder will file his answer to the writ next Monday.

Kephart says he is willing to abide by whatever decision the court makes in Snyder's case, and he intimated that he would not even have an attorney in court.

It is understood that Kephart's name was brought into the affair to prevent him from holding up payrolls and causing a similar court case should Snyder's action be found unconstitutional.

IMPROVE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Many Modern Conveniences Installed in Pechin Building.

Almost unlimited improvements are being made to the school house at Pechin as a result of the work of School Director Fred C. Smith, who has been advocating the installation of modern improvements and conveniences for the last five years.

Electric lights are being put in, water from the Trotter Water company pipe line introduced, inside toilets and lavatories constructed, and the entire building modernized. The grounds are being graded and the lot substantially fenced. Shade trees will be planted and the lot otherwise beautified.

Sees First Show.

Mrs. Twila Moss of Bealton, W. Va., 24 years old, who is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Grim of Meadow lane, on Monday saw her first theatrical performance. She attended the performance of "The Three Twins" at the Arcade and was astounded at what she saw.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier. $2.00 a year in advance.

RED CROSS TO AID GERMAN AS WELL AS AMERICAN WOUNDED

War Council Defines Attitude of Relief Society Toward Disabled Enemies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Many questions have arisen as to the attitude of the American Red Cross toward Germans wounded on the battlefield, and also toward Americans of German origin affiliating themselves with Red Cross hospital units going abroad. To make clear the attitude of the Red Cross, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, authorizes the following statement:

"When war was declared between the United States and Germany, the neutrality of the American Red Cross of course ended automatically. The American Red Cross can cooperate only behind the lines of the armies of the United States and its allies.

"But the Red Cross knows no such thing as the nationality of a wounded man. Any wounded enemy turned over to the care of the American Red Cross will receive as kindly treatment as any friend.

"The Red Cross will not only extend aid and comfort to the armies of America and its allies, but it will assist in every possible way the sick, wounded and afflicted among the civilian populations among our allied countries.

"This is in conformity with the practice of the Red Cross Society in every country.

"As to the policy of the Red Cross in this country toward those of German origin:

"The Red Cross knows no difference and makes no distinction between any American citizen.

"Insofar as base hospital units are concerned, the Red Cross equips and enlists the personnel of those to be sent to Europe to operate not only with our own armies but with those of our allies. Once enlisted and mustered into service, these units become part of the Army of the United States, and there is of course no discrimination by the Red Cross or the American Army against any loyal American citizen, no matter of what national origin.

"Our allies in Europe, however, have requested the American State Department not to permit persons born in enemy countries, or of parents born in an enemy country, to travel as civilians in any of the Allied countries. Representations, however, have been made by the Red Cross, which it is hoped will ultimately prove effective, whereby loyal American citizens on Red Cross service, may be exempted from the operation of this rule, no matter what the country of their origin.

"The Red Cross wants it clearly understood that it welcomes the cooperation of every loyal American, and that it does not regard that loyalty as measured by the country of his origin."

EICHER-HENNESSY

Reception for Dunbar Girl, Bride of Brownfield Man.

A reception was held Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Eicher at Dunbar in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Olive Eicher to Charles Hennessy of Brownfield. The ceremony was performed last Saturday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Riley at Wellsburg, W. Va., Rev. A. R. Miller, pastor of the Wellsburg Baptist church, officiating.

The bride is one of the best known young women of Dunbar. Mr. Hennessy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hennessy of Brownfield and is employed as transitman for the engineering firm of Douthitt & Gans. He is a commissioned engineer, having recently enlisted and is awaiting his call at any time. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy will make their home with the latter's parents.

The guests at the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. Adam Workman, Mr. and Mrs. George Martin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Foltz, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Bearrdin and daughter, Miss Pearl Eicher, Miss Julia Kingan, Mrs. Shields, of Pleasant Unity; Miss Maude Eicher, George Eicher, Mr. and Mrs. George Eicher and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hennessy.

JOB GOES BEGGING

Another Carrier Resigns From Rural Free Delivery Route No. 3.

A job paying $96 a month is going begging these days and as a result the postal authorities here may have to close down Rural Delivery Route No. 3. Unless a carrier can be secured to fill the place of Michael Grabowski daily mail service up the Springfield pike to Normalville may be suspended for a time.

There are several strings to the position as the carrier must provide his own horse and wagon and feed the horse out of the $96 monthly.

There have been half a dozen carriers on this route in the last three years.

HARVESTS RYE.

Crop is Heavy and Fine, Though a Month Later Than Usual.

John Thorpe of Beeson Mill, farm superintendent for the United Fire Brick company on their Oakmont farm, has finished harvesting the heaviest rye crop ever raised on the farm. While a month later than usual, the grain is fine and both straw and grain will prove profitable.

Mr. Thorpe has also a large acreage of corn and potatoes, both of which promise good yields.

Licensed to Wed.

Leonard H. Fitzmeier and Florence M. Cable, both of Connellsville; Walter Herman Jordan of Franklin township and Katherine Colgan of Perryopolis, were granted marriage licenses in Uniontown Thursday.

REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE

The following Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court and the same will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Fayette County at the Court House, Uniontown, Pa.,

Monday, September 3, 1917

No.	Estate of	Accountants.	Filed.
1.—	Mary M. Hague, et al	Fidelity Title & Trust Co., Trustee	May 15, 1917
2.—	Vincenzo Palo	Mary Palo, Admrx.	June 20, 1917
3.—	Frank L. Hixenbaugh	William S. Stickel, Admr.	July 17, 1917
4.—	John A. Gibson	Estella M. Gibson, Admrx.	June 29, 1917
5.—	Bernard Orr Wadsworth	Charles S. Wadsworth, Admr.	June 30, 1917
6.—	William Bowlin	Ida M. Bowlin, Admrx.	June 28, 1917
7.—	George Deffenbaugh	Christian Deffenbaugh, Admr.	July 3, 1917
8.—	Hugh Lawson Rankin	Emma B. Rankin, Exerx.	July 10, 1917
9.—	Melissa Beckley	Henry Newcomer Exer.	July 7, 1917
10.—	Charles H. Swan	Martha E. S. Goe, Admrx.	July 9, 1917
11.—	Henry B. Mathiot	William A. Longanecker, Admr.	July 23, 1917
12.—	Margaret D. Rush	George O. Rush, Admr.	July 24, 1917
13.—	Gertrude A. Simpson	Samuel E. Taylor, Exer.	July 24, 1917
14.—	Eliza Donnel;	J. Searight Marshall, Exer.	July 25, 1917
15.—	Thomas R. Barnes	Hezekiah H. Barnes, Trustee	July 27, 1917
16.—	Charles E. Lind	L. R. Lackey, Admr.	May 31, 1917
17.—	Mary E. Downs	John Allen Downs, Exer.	July 28, 1917
18.—	Robert Johnson	Clark Haggerty, Exer.	July 26, 1917
19.—	Nina M. Carson, minor	Citizens Title & Trust Co., Gdn.	July 29, 1917
20.—	Joseph H. Gadd	Clayton J. Cook, Exer.	July 30, 1917
21.—	Henry Echard	Warden Echard, Exer.	July 26, 1917
22.—	John J. Nicholson	A. B. Kern, Exer.	Aug. 3, 1917
23.—	Minerva Walters	Alfred C. Walters, Admr.	July 28, 1917
24.—	Ellen Wood	I. W. McClelland, Exer.	July 28, 1917
25.—	Sophia Puskar, minor	Citizens Title & Trust Co., Gdn.	July 28, 1917
26.—	Solomon B. Shaffer	George B. Witt, Admr.	July 30, 1917
27.—	Katrin Bajtos	Anna Thomas, Exerx.	July 31, 1917
28.—	A. C. Satterfield	F. E. Younkin, Admr. c. t. a.	July 27, 1917
29.—	William Hunt	Isaac Hunt, Exer.	Aug 1, 1917
30.—	Jones Ross	Jennie Ross, Admrx.	Aug. 2, 1917
31.—	Jacob Cover	Ira W. Fast and Allen J. Fast, Admrs.	Aug 1, 1917
32.—	Alexander C. Dunham	George W. Bierer, Admr.	Aug. 3, 1917
33.—	Westley H. Cottom	Walter H. Cottom Admr.	Aug. 1, 1917
34.—	Thomas S. Hepplewhite	M. R. Hepplewhite, Exer.	Aug. 2, 1917
35.—	Joshua M. DuShane	J. C. Munson and Sam H. DuShane, Admrs.	Aug 1, 1917
36.—	George W. Martin	George W. Martin, Jr., Exer.	Aug. 2, 1917
37.—	Sarah A. Batton	Isaac L. Batton, Admr.	Aug. 2, 1917
38.—	James M. Long	Joseph H. Long, Exer.	Aug. 2, 1917
39.—	Harry W. Gray, minor	R. W. Playford, Gdn.	Aug. 1, 1917
40.—	Sarah C. Dougherty	J. Orton Clauson, Admr.	Aug. 1, 1917
41.—	Patrick Burns	Thos. Kearns and James Burns, Exers.	Aug. 3, 1917
42.—	Michael Hurley	Anna Hurley, E. R. Floto and John Irwin, James M. Doyle, Exers.	Aug. 3, 1917
43.—	Clair Stillwagon	Rose Stillwagon and Rockwell Marietta, Exers.	Aug. 3, 1917
44.—	John S. Duglas	Alice C. Cooper, Exerx. of the will of Allen F. Cooper, Admr. c. t. a. deceased	Aug. 3, 1917
45.—	Virginia H. Lynch	Drusilla L. Cox, Admrx.	Aug. 3, 1917
46.—	Jno. C. Sharpneck	Harry F. Bailey, Wm. E. Bailey, Jas. M. Scott, Exers. of the estate of J. Ewing Bailey, deceased	Aug. 3, 1917
47.—	Anna Ruth, Clara Georgia, Harry Reginald Humphrey, minors	Reuben J. Humphrey, Gdn.	Aug. 3, 1917
48.—	Mary R. Bowie	Fayette Title & Trust Co., Admr.	Aug. 3, 1917
49.—	Alonzo P. Bowie	Fayette Title & Trust Co., Admr.	Aug. 3, 1917

HENRY R. TITTERINGTON,
Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court, Uniontown, Pa., August 3, 1917.

AUDIT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the above accounts will be taken up for audit and distribution before James C. Work, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County at the Court House at 10 o'clock on each of the following days, viz:—Accounts Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive on Monday, September 24, 1917; Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive on Tuesday, September 25, 1917; Nos. 21 to 30 inclusive on Wednesday, September 26, 1917; Nos. 31 to 40 inclusive on Thursday, September 27, 1917; Nos. 41 to 49 inclusive on Friday, September 28, 1917, which cases will be called for hearing on the day and time set forth in the above notice at which time and place creditors, heirs and all other persons interested shall attend if they see fit and present their claims against the said estate or forever be barred from coming upon said fund.

HENRY R. TITTERINGTON,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

FAYETTE FARMERS SEEK BENEFITS OF THE FARM LOAN ACT

Association Formed With M. B. Porter of Scottdale as President.

Acting on the suggestion of the Federal Farm Loan bank of Baltimore, two separate loan banks are being organized in Scottdale and in Westmoreland county for the convenience of farmers in that section who want to take advantage of the federal loan plan. At first an association was formed by farmers of both counties but this was disbanded and separate ones organized.

The Fayette county bank is known as the Federal Farm Loan Association of Fayette county and has the following officers: M. B. Porter, Scottdale, president; E. L. Boyd, Connellsville township, secretary and treasurer; William McKeon, Dawson, Emory Kinnear, Indian Creek, Elmer Welsh and Henry Davis, Dawson, and W. H. Rankin, Kingsview, directors.

The Westmoreland bank will have a meeting in Greensburg some time next week when officers will be elected. M. B. Porter, head of the Fayette county organization, was formerly president of the joint association. F. C. Wray of Scottdale, was secretary and treasurer of the joint association and will likely be an officer in the Westmoreland county bank.

REILLY-M'GIVERN.

Scottdale Soldier Comes Home to Wed Leisenring Girl.

John E. McGivern, a soldier located at Fort Williams, Me., and Miss Fidelis C. Reilly, a well known young woman of Leisenring No. 1, were granted a license to wed in Pittsburg Wednesday. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Reilly and at one time was a clerk in the Union Supply company's store at Bitner. The soldier-bridegroom has been spending a furlough at his home at Scottdale.

Mr. McGivern was one of the first of the Scottdale boys to enlist. He is a well known basketball player and athlete and held in high esteem.

RECALL PASTOR

U. B.'s Want Rev. Showers for Another Year.

At the regular quarterly conference meeting of the United Brethren church held Thursday in the church, a resolution was passed asking the pastor Rev. J. S. Showers to return for the fourth year. Rev. J. S. Fulton, superintendent of the Allegheny conference, presided.

Mrs. J. R. Zimmerman was elected delegate, and Mrs. S. L. Fletcher alternate to the annual session of the Allegheny conference to be held in September at Johnstown. Business for the year was closed up and reports showed the church year to be a very successful one.

THROWS ARM OUT.

Pechin Man, at West Penn Picnic Works Too Hard for Prize.

As a result of his eagerness to take some prizes in the athletic events at the "early" West Penn picnic at Oakford park Wednesday, Roy St. Clair, assistant bookkeeper for the United Fire Brick company at Pechin, "overthrew" himself, and was home all day Thursday nursing a sore arm.

Mrs. E. E. Miller and son, Edward, and Mrs. Ray Holsing of Keffer's Station were other Pechin district people who attended the picnic. Others plan to attend the outing of the "lates" next Tuesday.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

Draft Rules and Regulations Made Plain

XVI.

Making Appeal When Claim for Exemption or Discharge is Denied by the Local Board.

If, in the opinion of the Local Board, a claim of exemption or discharge is not substantiated, and the claimant is not therefore entitled to a certificate of exemption or discharge, notice of the decision of the board will be given on the following form:

NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION TO DISTRICT BOARD WHEN CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE HAS BEEN DENIED

To ....

....

You are hereby notified that you were, on the .... day of .... 191... certified by this Local Board to District Board .... as having been called for military service of the United States, and not exempted or discharged, your claim for exemption (discharge) having been, by this Local Board, on the .... day of .... 191.., denied.

If you have filed a claim of exemption or discharge with this Local Board which has been denied, you may, according to the provisions of section 26 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President under and pursuant to the act approved on the 18th day of May, 1917, claim an appeal from the decision of this Local Board denying your claim of exemption or discharge to said District Board to which you have been certified:

Provided that your claim of appeal is filed at the office of this Local Board within TEN days after the day on which this notice was mailed to you, and a notice of the filing of such claim of appeal to such District Board, on a form provided by the Local Board, is filed with said District Board within said period of 10 days.

If you are prevented by necessary absence or because of illness from filing your claim of appeal within said period, this Board may, in its discretion, allow you to file a claim of appeal after the expiration of said 10 days, provided you show to the satisfaction of the Board that you were so prevented by necessary absence or illness.

Your claim of appeal must be made on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General which you may procure on application at the office of this Local Board.

Under the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, each District Board has original, exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine in respect of persons whose names have been certified to it by any Local Board as called for service and not exempted or discharged, all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging such person arising under the following provisions of the said act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Any claim for discharge upon this ground must be filed with the District Board to which the name of the claimant has been certified, upon a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General which will be supplied by the District Boards or Local Boards, on or before the FIFTH day after the mailing by a Local Board of this notice that your name has been certified to such District Board as called for service and not exempted or discharged.

Local Board ....

By ....Chairman

.... Secretary

N. B.—The date of the mailing of this notice is the .... day of .... 191...

If practicable, within two days after certifying to the District Board the names of those whose claims of exemption or discharge have been denied, the Local Board shall post a copy of the list of names so certified in its office in a place accessible to public view and furnish a copy to the press for publication, and at the same time send to each person a notice of their certification on the foregoing form.

In like manner the names of those who filed no claim of exemption or discharge will be certified to the District Board; a list of the names posted and furnished to the press, and each person individually notified "as having been called for military service of the United States and not exempted or discharged."

MT. PLEASANT MAIDS ASK MEN TO DECIDE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

On Hike, They Stop Every Man They Meet and Put the Question to Him Point-Blank.

Determined to find out at whatever cost which of their number is the best-looking, the Knut club, an organization of Mount Pleasant girls, accompanied by a number of their friends, went on a hike Thursday morning, during which they stopped every man they met and demanded of him point-blank:

"Which of us is the best looking?"

The question always followed a previous inquiry as to the time of day. The obliging men they encountered would take out their watches, consult them and announce the time. Then the girl who inquired about the hour would ask for a decision as to the relative beauty of the members of her party.

The day wore on until well in the afternoon without one girl getting two votes. Then a man was encountered who declared that the whole bunch was "off in the head," or words to that effect, and ought to be put in an asylum somewhere. Another man offered to take the girls out for supper so he could have more opportunity of judging. The girls declined, having already had breakfast, dinner and supper in the woods.

Clad in bloomers and middies, the girls were all attractive.

Potatoes Diseased.

That the potato blight which has ruined the crop of tubers in so many local war gardens and farms is not confined to Connellsville is indicated in the report from J. O. Martin of Irishtown and several other farmers in that vicinity that a serious blight is affecting their potatoes and more than a half crop can not be expected. The potatoes were growing nicely until about two weeks ago when they suddenly began turning yellow. The leaves curled up, turned black, and fell off. Just what the disease is has not been ascertained.

Gets New Oldsmobile.

C. A. Wagner, manager of the Paramount Theater, has purchased a new Oldsmobile touring car. It will be delivered this week

RAILWAY RECORDS OF ALL KINDS ARE NOW BEING BROKEN

First Five Months of 1917 Show Very Remarkable Increases.

THE LARGEST EARNINGS

Ever Recorded in History of Transportation; Expenses Assume New Proportions, Too, While The Ratio to Receipts Becomes Much Higher.

"All previous records of American railways for volume of traffic moved, for earnings made, for expenses incurred and for taxes paid are rapidly being broken," the Railway Age Gazette shows in an article in its current issue, analyzing the results for the first five months of the calendar year 1917, which include the last results for which statistics are available. The only records not being broken are those for net operating income, which shows a large decline as compared with 1916.

"In the five months January to May, 1917, roads earning over $1,000,000 gross each, earned a total of $1,548,348,214. This was an increase of $156,000,000, or 11.2 per cent, over the same months of 1916; an increase of $348,000,000, or 29 per cent over the same months of 1913, which was the banner year prior to 1916, and an increase of 48.7 per cent over the same month of 1911.

"Operating expenses were $1,118,300,000, an increase of $171,400,000, or 18 per cent over the same months in 1916; $232,000,000, or 26 per cent over the same months of 1913; and 50 per cent over the same months of 1915. Taxes paid in these months amounted to $71,780,000. This was an increase of $9,900,000, or 16 per cent over the same months of 1916; of 38½ per cent over the same months in 1913, and of 66 per cent over the same months of 1911.

"While the increase in total earnings over 1916 was $156,000,000, the increase in operating expenses and taxes together was $181,650,000. In consequence, in spite of the much larger business handled, the railways in these months received $25,900,000 less operating income. In the first months of 1916 it took 72½ per cent of each dollar of total earnings to pay expenses and taxes while in the same months of 1917 it took 77 per cent. The bulk of the increase in total earnings is being derived, of course, from the handling of freight. Freight earnings in the last five months of the year were over $97,000,000 greater than in the same months of 1916 and about $160,000,000 greater than in the same months of 1913.

"The month of May was a record breaker in numerous ways. The total earnings of $345,773,079 were greater than those ever made in a single month before in the history of the American railways. The record was previously held by October, 1916, but earnings in May were $7,470,000 greater than in October, 1916. The operating expenses incurred in May also broke all previous records for a single month. They amounted to $235,682,000, which was about $9,500,000 more than they were last March. It is a notable fact, however, that while both operating revenues and operating expenses broke all records in May, the record for net operating income was very far from broken. Net operating income in May was $92,079,000. There were five individual months in 1916, three in 1915 and one in 1912 when it exceeded this amount. In October, 1916, with total earnings $7,400,000 less than in May 1917, the railways had net operating income $22,000,000 greater than in May. These figures show in a striking manner how much faster relatively increases in operating expenses and taxes have been occurring than increases in total earnings." Reports to the Railroads' War Board show that in May, 1916, railways having 173,105 miles of line handled 39,522,780,109 ton miles of freight, or 16 per cent more than in May, 1916. This undoubtedly is the largest freight traffic ever carried.

"The increases in transportation expenses during the present year thus far have been so great as to be alarming. While the increase in total earnings in five months of 1917 over 1916 was 11 per cent and the increase in total operating expenses was 18 per cent, the increase in transportation expenses was $120,750,000 or 25 per cent. It reflects chiefly, first, the advance in the wages of train service employes due to the Adamson law, and second, the large advances which have occurred in the prices of fuel. The increase in expenditures for maintenance of equipment over 1916 was only 12 per cent and the increase in expenditures for maintenance of way, 8 per cent.

"In the first five months of 1913 transportation expenses were 52.4 per cent of total operating expenses; in the same months of 1916, 50.9 per cent; and in the same months of 1917, 53.2 per cent. In other words, the general tendency has been for operating expenses to increase faster in proportion than total earnings."

SMALL SHIPPERS HIT.

Pennsylvania Refuses Open Top Cars to Coal Operators.

Following an example set by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania railroad has refused to furnish open-top cars to coal shippers who do not have tipples for loading.

Shippers on the Southwest branch will be affected although not in the same number as along the B & O. lines.

Sell Coal Land.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Whipkey have sold 11 acres of coal in East Huntington township to F. R. Knight of Belle-vernon for $1,656. The sale was made July 24

HEAVIER CAR LOADING HELPS.

Campaign of the Railroads is Resulting in Movement of More Freight With the Same Equipment.

The campaign of the railroads in the direction of heavier loading of cars is having decidedly satisfactory results. The railroads, with scarcely any more cars available than at any previous time, and with a shortage of motive power, are carrying record freight tonnages. The last official report on railway operations is for May and shows record high receipts from operation, per mile of road, the previous record, made last October, being broken. The increases over May, 1914, and May, 1915, which months made about the same showing, is 43%.

The movement for heavier car loading was enthusiastically supported by the great majority of shippers. It will be understood, of course, that as a rule the shipper has not been responsible for light loading. It is the consignee, who more often than not is disposed to call for minimum carloads. It has required courage on the part of shippers to insist upon their customers taking heavier shipments, and the appeal to patriotism has also had its influence.

While many shippers have no doubt made favorable showings in the matter of heavier car loadings the experience of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company illustrates the effect of the movement. Last week this company showed an average loading on all its shipments, including scrap, which generally runs bulky, of 101.67% of the rated car capacity. For three weeks previous the average ran a trifle below 99%. Three months ago, when the record was inaugurated, the average loading was 75%.

HAS NO WAGON LOADERS

New York Central Cut Them Out With Government Approval in 1902.

It is interesting to note, says the Coal Trade Journal, in the midst of all the discussions and difficulties relative to wagon loading activities in the central Pennsylvania field, that the New York Central has none of this business and has not had since 1902.

Recognizing at that time that the practice of loading coal cars from wagons drawing coal from country banks, so-called, was apt to develop into an abuse through keeping cars out of more active and beneficial service, F. E. Herriman, then as now in charge of coal traffic arrangements on the New York Central, had the company's tariffs modified, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so as to provide for the shipment of coal loaded only from tipples at mines.

The rates do not apply to shipments from stations, according to the phraseology of certain other railroad tariffs. Under these circumstances, there has been no wagon trade built up. Therefore the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be prompted to act in protection of an established business, which we understand is the position taken in disapproving certain requests for the abolition of wagon loading on other lines.

COAL ALLOTMENTS

To Be Made by Government Officials on an Equitable Basis.

As a result of a conference of coal operators and government officials in Washington last week it has been decided that allotments and adjustments will be made by "cabinet officers who are members of the council of national defense or such agencies as may be designated by the lawful authority respecting coal for government use," causing shippers who are not supplying the government directly "supply their fair proportion of coal to government shippers to take the place, ton for ton, of coal furnished the government."

A meeting of the state committees is being held in Washington today to provide for further coöperation with the Council of National Defense. All the coal producing states are being represented.

The government needs about 8,000,000 tons, including 1,500,000 tons of anthracite for use of the navy and transports, of government departments, Indian reservations and army posts, training stations, lighthouse and life saving stations.

TO CONSERVE FOOD

Dining Car Menus Will Be Cut to Aid In Conservation Movement.

Beginning on Sunday, a policy of food conservation will be adopted by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in its dining car menus. A liberal use of fish and vegetables will be urged on all patrons.

The purchase of only enough to appease the appetite so as to minimize waste and the substitution of corn and graham bread for white bread are also to be advocated. Unless specially ordered for dietary reasons, white bread will not be offered at the morning or midday meals. The railroad will continue to serve cream and butter without extra charge. Fruits and sweet entrees which do not require the use of pastry will also be featured.

APPEALS DENIED.

Decision in "Locked Baggage Car" and "Rear End" Cases.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to entertain the appeal of the Pennsylvania railroad company from the decision of the Superior Court in the "locked baggage car" and "rear end" platform cases in the full crew law complaints before the Public Service Commission. These were the cases decided in favor of the railroad men.

These cases were among the first brought before the commission and were immediately appealed by the railroad to the Superior Court, which upheld the commission in findings on them.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1917.

TO EASTERN POINTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pitts'bg	ORIGINATING DISTRICT. Connellsville W'moreland Fairmont	G'burg	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	$2 15	$2.00	$1.85	$1.75
Chester, Pa.	2.15	2.00	1.85	1 75
Harrisburg, Pa.	1 85	1.70	1 55	1 45
Johnstown, Pa.	.85	.75	80	.60
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.05	1.90	1 75	1.65
New York, N. Y. (37th)	2.40	2.25	2 10	2 00
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.50	2.35	2.20	2 10
Philadelphia	2.15	2.00	1 85	1.75
Sparrows Point	2.15	2.00	1 85	1.75
Steelton, Pa.	1.87	1.72	1.57	1.47
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.25	2.10	1 95	1.85
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.30	2.15	2.00	1.90
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	1.90	1 75	1.60	1.50
Greenwich, export	1.70	1 55	1.40	1.30
South Amboy, F. O. B.	2.05	1 90	1.75	1.65
Harsimum Cove	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70
Greenville	2 10	1.95	1.80	1.70
Canton, Balto., local	1 90	1.75	1 60	1 50
Canton, Balto., export	1 63	1.48	1 33	1.23
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	2 40	2.25		
St. George for Export	2.05	1.90		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	1 90	1 75		
Philadelphia for Export	1.70	1.55		
Curtis Bay Piers	1 90	1.75		
Curtis Bay for Export	1.63	1.48		

The rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 78c; Monongahela Railway to state line, 85c, below state line to Fairmont, 95c.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1 10	$1 2[illegible]	$1 25
Chicago, Ill.	2 25	[illegible]	2.30
Cleveland, O.	1 1[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20
Columbus, O	1 1[illegible]	[illegible]	1 30
Detroit, Mich	1 40	[illegible]	1 55
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2 05	[illegible]	2.20
Toledo, O	1 25	1 35	1.40
Youngstown, O.	.85	95	1 00
Lake Ports	93	1 05	1 05

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to and including Brownsville and Braznell on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Forty Mine Cars, 3-ton capacity, 44" gauge.
One A. C. Motor for Sullivan CE7 Shortwall Machine.
One Jeffrey Shortwell Machine 250 Volts D. C., 36" or 42" track gauge.
One Sullivan CE6 Shortwall Machine 250 D. C., 36" gauge.
Air Compressors, Generators, and other Mining Equipment.

WIRE OR TELEPHONE US.

PITTSBURG MINING MACHINERY CO.
NEW AND USED MACHINERY.
First National Bank Building. PITTSBURG, PA.
Bell Phone, Court 3124.

REILLY-PEABODY FUEL COMPANY
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE
OPERATORS AND SHIPPERS
COAL
COKING-GAS-STEAM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWO MEN BADLY BURNED WHEN AN BOILER EXPLODES

Western Maryland Freight Locomotive Lets Go Near Stewarton.

CAUSE IS UNDETERMINED

Fireman, in Local Hospital, Declares Engine Had Plenty of Water; Reports State All That is Left of the Big Machine is the Driving Wheels.

J. C. Stewart, 43, of Cumberland, and Carl Rhodes, 22, of Swanton, Md., fireman of the rear engine of a Western Maryland freight, were badly injured Saturday when the boiler of the locomotive blew up near Stewarton. Both men were removed to the Cottage State hospital here Stewart is suffering from several fractured ribs, injuries to both legs, and bad body burns. Rhodes sustained burns on back, chest, arms and face.

The cause of the explosion could not be learned here this morning. Rhodes had no idea of the reason for the accident.

"The boiler had plenty of water in it," he said.

Rhodes was throwing in coal when the accident occurred. Without any warning, there came a sudden noise, and the fireman jumped from the tank. As he started to run back from the locomotive, smoke and hot ashes enveloped him, he lost his footing and fell to the ground. The engineer was thrown but a short distance.

Reports here were that the engine was totally demolished. Rhodes indicated that the boiler might have been. He did not seem to think that the cab was torn to pieces, but was not sure. "I didn't go back to look," he said.

Engineer Stewart is by far the more seriously injured of the two, but both will recover.

The engine blew up at a point between Stewarton and Bear Run. The engine was almost entirely demolished. reports say, the driving wheels being all that were left on the tracks. A car next to the locomotive was also demolished.

WOMEN GET JOBS

Two Thousand in Operating Department of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Following the decision reached by the Pennsylvania railroad last spring to open avenue of employment for women and girls, in as many lines of work as possible, more than 2,000 have entered the service of the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, in the operating department alone. The total number of girls and women at present working in the operating department is 2,360, and the greater part of these have been employed in the last two months.

Among the forms of railroad service now being performed by women, to which more than ordinary interest attaches, are the following:

Seventy-one signalwomen are at work, and six student signalwomen are on the payrolls; there are four women locomotive dispatchers; 19 station cleaners, 206 car cleaners, two draughtswomen, 104 messengers, 20 student messengers, 10 extra messengers, 23 station agents, one ticket seller, three bureau of information attendants, one pump attendant, 42 block operators, two machine hands, five street watchwomen, five upholsterers, one parcel room attendant, 12 drawbridge tenders and 18 store attendants.

PLAN NEW ROAD.

Rockefeller Interests Plan Virginia Coal Line.

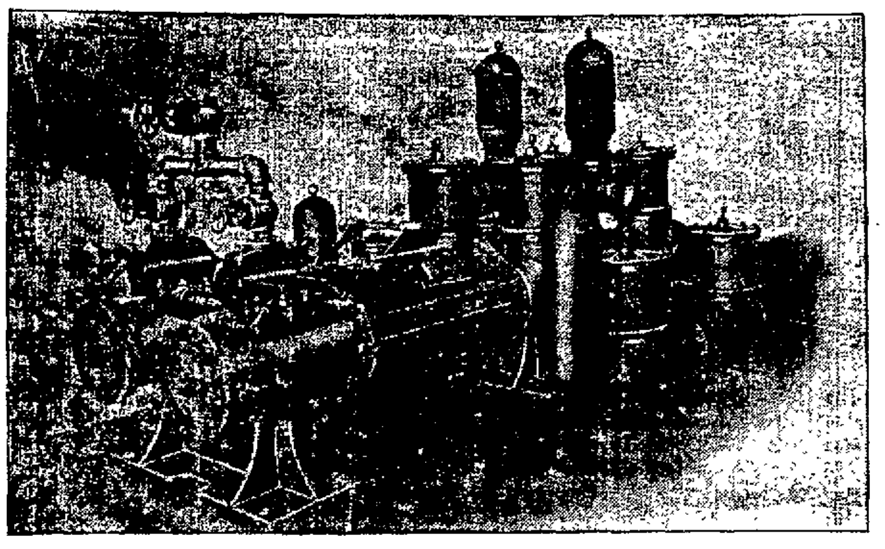
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 14.—A report that the Rockefeller interests will build a railway from the Northern West Virginia coal fields direct to Newport News as soon as possible was brought here today by James A. Somerville who has just returned from a trip through the valley of Virginia.

He said many persons in that section already have sold property to be used as a right of way for the proposed road. The road, it is said, is to be a result of the war emergency and will haul coal only

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

Pumps — STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

Engines — HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

Fans — HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

Air Compressors — SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

Steel Hoisting Cages — PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only $2.00 a year, payable in advance

Address, The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

AN AMERICAN RAILROAD

Being Built in France by Americans to Be Operated With Americans and Equipment.

An idea of the magnitude of the operations to be undertaken by the American forces in France is to be gained from the recent government purchase of 150,000 tons of 80-lb. rails for use overseas. This is equivalent to 600 miles of double track line, and will make up the principal part of the railway to be constructed from the French port to the portion of the battle front to be occupied by the American troops, together with terminal developments, sidings, etc., which will be required to take care of the war traffic. With this order for rails were others for angle bars, track bolts, etc. Still others must be made for the switches and other material necessary to make the complete railroad.

There is nothing essential novel about the shipment of this material to France, since large quantities of all manner of American railway materials and equipment have been finding their way to that country during the last three years. The distinction as to this material, however, is that it will become a part of an American railroad built and maintained by Americans and operated by them with American equipment.

French railway men will have an opportunity to compare English and American railway materials and methods under French conditions, and American standards should not suffer by the comparison.

For $2.00 in Advance
The Weekly Courier will be delivered to you, post paid, for one year.

PATENTS
United States and Foreign Trade Marks, Copyrights.
W. G. DOOLITTLE,
PATENT ATTORNEY
Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Homer L. Burchinal

Civil, Mining and Municipal Engineering.
627 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. Uniontown, Pa.

SPECIALTIES:—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants; Development of and Reports on Coal Properties; Highway Construction and Municipal Improvements.

Engineers for 25 independent coal and coke companies in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., and Monongalia County, W. Va.

Bell Phone 395. Tri-State Phone 955.

WM. GLYDE WILKINS, C. E. WILBER M. JUDD, C. E.
JOS. M. KUNTZ, Arch't.

The W. G. Wilkins Co. CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

Rooms 902 to 913 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIALTIES—COAL and COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

	Ovens.		Ovens.
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3	500	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3	424	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shoaf and Bitner	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock	160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	120

L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearly, M. AM. Soc. C. E.

Fayette Engineering Company

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc.. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Valuations.

SPECIALTIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS.
ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.
601-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 248
UNIONTOWN, PA.